SURVEY OF PROGRESS

1964-65

Department Of Statistics & Research
Ministry Of Planning

338.984(581)
A65
1964-65

Kabul, Afghanistan
(August 1965)

CONTENTS

List of Tables IV

Introduction V

1. Public Finance 1

2. Money and Banking 4

3. Trade and Balance of Payment 10

4. Manpower 13

5. Agriculture and Rural Development 19

6. Mines and Industries 35

7. Transportation and Communication 41

8. Public Health 49

9. Education 51

10. Miscellaneous 57

List Of Tables

Public Finance A—1

Money and Banking A—7

Foreign Trade A—13

Industry A—29

Transportation and Communication A—30

Education A—34

Health A—40

Introduction

From the standpoint of development, 1343 registered several important gains. In this year education expanded considerably. It saw the completion of a number of important projects such as the Nangrahar irrigation canal, the Salang highway and a pre-fabricated housing plant. Several other projects such as the Turgundi-Herat-Kandahar, Kabul-Turkham, Kabul-Kandahar highways and Surdi dam reached the final stages of completion during the year. At the same time, plans were made for the exploitation of recently discovered natural gas deposits by means of a chemical fertilizer factory, a thermal power plant, and pipelines for exporting surplus gas. Plans were also made for the extraction of iron ore discovered recently and extensive surveys continued for the further exploration of the mineral wealth of the country. Moreover, extensive surveys for industrial development as well as agriculture were taken in hand.

There was a shift from infrastructure development to utilization of capacities already created. During such a transition, as is common in underdeveloped countries, temporary problems arose. Some of the more adverse factors during the year were the rise in prices and the fall in production of cotton,beet root and Karakul skins due to bad weather. Partly as a result of this, export earnings of some commodities declined; in addition imports rose during the year. To meet the situation the government took steps to import more consumer goods under commodity assistance and increase production within the country. These steps will help to prevent a further rise in prices.

Moreover, steps were taken to increase direct taxes, find new revenue resources and provide commonly needed consumer goods such as wheat flour, sugar, etc. Measures for building new silos and grain stores will certainly decrease the price of grains which account for more than 50 percent of the average family's consumption.

Domestic government revenues during the year increased by a little more than 7 percent to afs. 470 million over the previous year. On the other hand, domestically financed expenditures only increased by 0.4 percent and development expenditures decreased by 6.5 percent (from afs 1,765 in the previous year to afs. 1,652 million). The budget deficit during the year 1343 was afs. 721 million compared to afs. 854 million during the previous year, a fall of 16 percent.

It is hoped that the next five year plan, work on which has already begun, will devise realistic programs for increased agricultural production as well as industrial; and for a proper, co-ordinated and balanced development.

Chapter I

Public Finance

In underdeveloped countries, the greater burden of capital formation and investment, at least in the initial stages, falls on the government. Government budgeting therefore influences in a major way resource allocation, income distribution and the pattern of economic development of the country.

Budget Summary, 1343

The following table gives a birds eye view of the government budget during 1343 as compared with the previous two years:

Table 1 Budget Summary

(in millions of afs.)

	1341	1342	1343	
1. Domestic Revenues				
(a) Revenue from existing sources	2,181	3,137	3,190	
(b) Commodity assistance and other proceeds not included above	51	183	280	1]
Total	2,232	3,320	3,470	
2. Domestically Financed Expenditures				
(a) Ordinary	1,850	2,409	2,539	
(b) Development	1,446	1.765	1,652	2]
Total	3,296	4,174	4,191	
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−1,064	−854	−721	
3 Foreign Loans and Grants	(millions of dollars)			
(a) Loans	36.81	26.59	40.12	
(b) Grants	38.44	38.78	35.20	
Total	75.25	65.37	75.32	

1] Includes USA wheat of afs. 242 million and German assistance of afs. 38 million. Does not include USSR commodity assistance amounting to afs. 131 million which has been merged with general revenues (100,800)

2] Including afs. 38 million of German commodity assistance expended in German sponsored projects.

It will be seen that total domestic revenues during the past three years of the plan increased by 55 percent, and domestically financed expenditures by 27 percent. However, comparing 1343 with 1342, the increase in domestic revenues and expenditures were only 4.5 percent and less than one percent, respectively. Larger revenues have, in the main, been utilized to finance the increased ordinary expenditures (which rose by about 37 percent between 1341-43) and reduce the government deficit (which declined about 32 percent during the same years). Development expenditures, after an increas of 22 prcent between 1341-42, fell by 6 percent in 1343.

Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenues, including commodity assistance during the year, amounted to afs. 3,470 million, or 4.5 percent higher than in 1342 but only 91.4 percent of the amount budgeted. Revenues from land taxes and sales of government property did not come up to expectations. There was also a shortfall in the case of commodity assistance realization being the equivalent of afs. 410 million against the budget estimate of afs. 500 million.

Out of afs. 410 million commodity assistance, afs. 2,424 million came from American wheat sales, afs. 130 from USSR consumer goods sales, and afs. 38 million from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Indirect taxes (afs. 1,917 million) continued to be the largest source of income from taxation accounting as they did for more than half (55percent) of total domestic revenue during 1343.The share of direct taxes (afs. 448 million) in the total domestic revenue, on the other hand, was only about 13 percent. Import duties (afs. 1,095 million) was by far the largest single source of revenue, accounting for about 58 percent of revenue for indirect taxes and about 32 percent of total domestic revenues. Among the direct taxes, the individual income tax (afs. 238 million) was the largest source and accounted for more than half of the revenue from this particular source.

Compared with 1342, collections for individual income taxes, import duties, sales of property and services, and license fees showed marked improvement of 51,15, 32, and 22 percent respectively. Revenue from land taxes during the year fell by about 8 percent. The fall in income from government enterprises (of about 61 percent) was more apparent than real due to a reclassification of budget heads.

Domestic Expenditures

As was observed earlier, total domestically financed expenditures did not show any significant increase during the year. Development expenditures actually fell slightly (from afs. 1,765 million to afs. 1,652 million), but ordinary expenditures registered an increase of about 6 percent mainly on account of the increase in salaries of the civil service (about afs. 500 million).The increase in salaries was, however, partially offset by the decrease under debt services (afs. 164 million).

Economy measures were taken during the year to reduce the budget deficit from afs. 854 million during the previous year to afs. 721 million (a fall of about 16 percent).

It is not possible at this stage to work out a sectoral distribution of development expenditures.

Foreign Loans and Grants

Foreign loans and grants in 1343 amounted to $ 75.3 million or afs. 3.412 mill. which is 76.7 percent of what was originally budgeted for. The shortfall in foreign loans and grants was partly due to delays in project preparation and partly the result of reduced expenditures on some projects. Compared with the previous years, total loans and grants in 1343 increased by 15.2 percent. Of the total loans and grants, $ 43.7 million, or 58 percent, came from USSR; $ 22.4 million, or 29.7 percent, from USA; $ 6.5 million, or 8.6 percent, from the Federal Republic of Germany; $ 1.5 million, or 2 percent, from Czechoslovakia; and $ 1.2 million, or 1.7 percent, from theU.N. Special Fund. The aforementioned loans and grants were used mainly on development projects and only a small amount was accounted for by technical assistance.

1344 Budget

The original budget for 1344 prepared and approved by the Cabinet was afs. 4.750 million. After a few months, as a result of new agreements with USSR.International Monetary Fund, USA, and Federal Republic of Germany, changes were made in the budgeted revenues and expenditures. The new budget is still under consideration, but its overall limitations are known. According to present proposals, total government expenditures will be afs. 4.773 millions, afs. 2.523 million or 53 percent as ordinary and afs. 1.939 million or 40.6 percent as development, and the balance of afs. 31 million on debt service. On the whole, expenditures during 1344 will be 51 percent higher than expenditures in 1342.

Government revenues are expected to increase by 34.5 percent over the 1343 actual figure of afs. 4.668 million. Foreign commodity assistance will be equivalent to afs. 671 million. Higher revenues are expected from land taxes, sales of government property, increased price of coal, road tolls, and import and export duties. Moreover, the moratorium on debt service payment to USSR already agreed to for 1344, 1345 and partly for 1346 will reduce public expenditures. The budget deficit for 1344 is estimated afs. 105 million.

Chapter II

Money and Banking

In this chapter we discuss two main subjects: Money Supply and prices.

1. Money Supply

The three deposit banking institutions considered as the commercial banking system are Da Afghanistan Bank, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and Bank Mille. A full description of money supply components was given in the "Survey of Progress" 1962-64.

Table (1) shows the money supply trends from 1341 through 1343

Table (1)

Money Supply

(millions of afghanis)

30 Hoot	Banknotes and coins in circulation	Private Demand deposits	Total Money supply	Change from previous year
1341	3,134.2	586.5	3,720.7	—
1342	3,849.6	736.4	4,586.1	+865.4
1343	4,717.9	660.4	5,378.3	+792.2

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank
Note: See appendix table for derivation of the money supply

As can be seen from Table (1) the money supply has been increasing steadily to the end of 1343. This increase is due to a regular increase of banknotes and coins in circulation. But there has been very little change in private demand deposits during these years. The increase of banknotes and coins in circulation from 1338 to 1343 was 15% and the increase of private demand deposits was 86%. The total money supply in 1343 compared to that of 1338 was 141% greater.

Table (2) indicates the volume of demand and time deposits by year.

Table (2)

Demand and Time Deposits of the Commercial bank

(millions of afghanis)

	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits	Total
1341	2,000.1	362.5	2,362.6
1342	2,190.2	461.1	2,651.3
1343	1,757.8	676.0	2,433.8

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

All of the demand and time deposits in Table (2) are not counted as money supply items because they include all government deposits and also deposits payable in foreign exchange. As can be seen from the table, the highest level of deposits occured in 1342. In 1343, there was a decrease of afs. 218 million in the total compared to 1342.

Table (3) explains the banking system credit to the public and private sectors in 1342 and 1343.

Table (3)

Banking System Credit to the Public and Private Sectors

(millions of afghanis)

	1342	1343	Change from Previous Years
Credit to the Private Sector 1]	2,154.3	2,402.2	+247.9
Credit to the Government and Government Enterprises 2]	2,371.6	3,387.6	+1,016.0
Total	4,525.9	5,789.8	+1,263.9

1] Credit to the private sector includes all advances to and participations in the private sector.

2] Government and official entities' deposits are deducted from the banking system credit to the government and government entities.
Sources: Da Afghanistan Bank

The increase of afs. 1,016.0 millions in banking system credit to the government and government enterprises in 1343 indicates the government's high disbursements on different economic sectors of the country.

Table (4) shows some figures concerning the private sector's credit separately by Da Afghanistan Bank and other commercial banks in 1342 and 1343.

Table (4)
Credit to the Private Sector 1]
(millions of afghanis)

As of 30 Hoot:	1342	1343
Da Afghanistan Bank 2] (including branches)	998.2	985.4
Other commercial banks	1,156.1	1,416.9
Total	2,154.0	2,402.2

1] Including credit to the investment banks.
2] Including all advances and participations in local currencies and in foreign exchange.
Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

There was an increase of afs. 248 millions in the banking system's credit to the private sector in 1343. This increase has come from the other commercial banks (Mille and Pashtany) credit to the private sector. Da Afghanistan Bank's credit to the private sector decreased in 1343 by afs. 13 millions in comparison to 1342.

Table (5) explains the credit extended by non-bank financial institutions to the private sector separately by each book.

Table (5)
Non-Bank Financial Institution's Credit to the Private Sector
(millions of afghanis)

As of 30 Hoot:	1341	1342	1343
Agriculture Bank	80.5	50.2 1]	80.7 1]
Construction Bank	74.6	42.9 1]	41.3]
Industrial Bank	130.1	150.5	150.4
Total	385.2	243.6	272.4

1] Data for the month of Hoot are not available. These figures are for the month of Dalw 1342 and 1343.
Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Table (5) shows that, generally, the credit of non-bank financial institutions to the private sector has shown no change since 1341. But only the Construction bank's figures decreased year; by year from 1341 to 1343. This decrease is caused by the difficulties which this bank had in recovering part of its loans and interest from the private sector during previous years. These difficulties had obliged this bank to be cautious about extending its credit during the years 1342 and 1343. To remove these difficulties, the Agriculture and Industrial Banks also have created positive conditions for their credit. Previously, the Agriculture Bank had the same difficulties in recovering its loans and interest: but since 1342 this bank has improved the extension of credit for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

The gold and silver backing for banknotes in circulation is shown in Table (6).

Table (6)

Reserves Held for Currency Backing

(millions of afghanis)

As of 30 Hoot:	1341	1342	1343
Banknotes in circulation	3,249.8	4,034.3	4,758.6
Gold and Silver Held as Cover	979.4	2,251.3	2,345.0
IFC Subscription	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total Currency Cover	984.4	2,256.3	2,350.0
Percentage Cover	30%	56%	49%

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

The percentage of gold cover has increased from ten points above the 20% legal minimum in 1341 to 50% or more in 1342. This percentage rose mainly because of a re-evaluation of the amount of: gold held in the Da Afghanistan Bank.

Table (7) shows the government's position with the banking system.

Table (7)

Government Position With the Banking Systems

(millions of afghanis)

As of Hoot	1342	1343
National Government		
Long Term Loans	3,613.8	3,795.9
Short Term Loans	984.7	554.1
Provisional Advances:		
Local Currency	271.1	252.4
Foreign Exchange	35.8	35.1
Treasury Coins	121.1	123.2
Less: Treasury IMF Accounts	−187.6	−187.6
Total	4,838.9	4,573.1

Government Entities		
Loans	455.8	130.7
Provisional Advances		
Local Currency	4.3	4.6
Foreign Exchange	17.7	10.7
Total	477.8	**146.0**
Grand Total	5,316.7	4,719.1
Less: Gold and Silver Re-evaluation difference	−1,278.0	–
	4,038.7	4,719.1
Less: Government Deposits with banking System	−1,667.1	−1,331.5
	2,371.6	3,887.6
Change in Government Position During 1343		+1,016.0

There is an increase of afs. 1,016.0 million in the banking system credit to the government in 1343. Two items have caused this increase:

1) The deduction of the afs. 1,278.0 million gold and silver re-evaluation difference from the banking system's credit to the government in 1342, and

2) The decrease of afs. 335.6 million in government and official entities' deposits to the banking systems in 1343.

Table (8) shows the trend of the money supply since 1341 up to the end of 1343.

Table (8)
Factors of the Money Supply 1]
(millions of afghanis)

	1341	1342	1343
Changes in Money Supply from Previous Years	815	871	786
Factors Affecting Money Supply:			
Foreign assets net	51	−24	−246
Credit to the public sector net	1,001	723	1,016
To government 2]	1,256	730	1,009
The government entities	—255	—7	7
Credit to the private sector	−49	41	248
Time deposits (increase—)	49	−112	−252
Other factors (net, includes errors omissions) (increase—)	−237	243	20
Percentage Change in Money Supply	28	23	17

[1] The effects of the re-evaluations of foreign assets (net) have been omitted from this table.
[2] Including changes in counterpart funds from 1962/63
Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

The total money supply has increased year by year, but since 1341 the rate of increase compared with previous years has fallen: 1341 (28%), 1342 (23%) and 1343 (17%).

II PRICES

The new national price index series presented here is designed to give the general trend of the price level in the country. Indexes for six major categories of items which make up the index are also shown in the table.

Of these six groups, the five food groups comprise about 90% of the total. Since food is the main expense to the average family, this dominance would be expected.

The index includes prices from 16 cities throughout the country so that the national trends can be shown. Future improvements schedule to be made on this index include expansion of the categories to cover services and consumer durable goods, and a better determination of the weights used in combining the various items.

Since the index is composed mostly of food items, the influence of good and poor harvest is clearly shown. However, the sharp rises in 1342 and 1343 seem large only because prices in the three earlier years were below normal. The "non-food' group consists of miscellaneous items, such as cloth and fuel, which show mixed price trends and therefore the index for this group has been failry stable.

National Price Index Series

Commodity Group	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
All item index	100	86	89	123	151
Cereals	100	83	82	124	155
Meats	100	106	105	117	153
Fruits and Nuts	100	81	94	158	172
Vegetables	100	75	74	80	109
Other Foods	100	100	107	107	130
Non-foods	100	98	106	102	118

Chapter III

Trade and Balance of Payment

Afghanistan's balance of international payments was characterized by a sharp loss of convertible foreign exchange again in 1343 as in 1342. Although the loss of convertible exchange in 1342 was offset by a gain in blocked currency in that year, as a result of a surplus of transactions with barter countries, there was no such offset in 1343. As a consequence, the overall improvement of $ 2½ million in the country's total foreign exchange assets during 1342, changed to a loss of over $ 7 million in 1343. In the grouping of transactions into multilateral and bilateral categories followed in Table 1, and in the discussion of this chapter, India and Pakistan are included in the "multilateral" category and the term "bilateral' is used to refer to the transactions with four countries with which Afghanistan has barter trade agreements: the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China.

Total imports were up sharply by 13% with the increase mainly accounted for by development project imports from bilateral sources and commercial imports of consumer goods from multilateral sources. Export earnings were down, with sizeable drop in credits earned on the bilateral trade more than offsetting an increase of shipments of fruit to India and Pakistan. It should be noted that the bilateral figures used in Table 1 and discussed in this chapter are based on the debits and credits recorded by the Central Bank for the bilateral trading accounts rather than the exports and imports clearing through customs houses and included in Ministry of Commerce statistics. The Central Bank's debits and credits are based on cable transfers and therefore differ in timing from the actual shipments. These Central Bank cable transfers show wide year-to-year fluctuation, compared to shipments reported by the Ministry of Trade. For this reason, too much significance should perhaps be not attached to the fact that both import and export transaction with bilateral countries were lower in 1343 than in 1342. However, the Central Bank figures are used in preference to the Ministry of Trade figures because they allow a close reconcilation with the change in the Central Bank's bilateral foreign exchange assets.

Foreign debt service payments were lower in 1343 than in 1342, because of reduced payments to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. These debt service figures, although included in the current account, include the repayment of principal as well as interest: existing statistics do not provide distinction between the two kinds of payments.

Also included in the current balance of goods and services is an estimate of that portion of U.S. government loans and grants which represent costs of technical assistance as distinct from commodity imports. Again while good statistics are available on total U.S. loans and grants, existing statistics do not provide an accurate distinction between commodity imports and other services.

The last category of recorded current transactions (labled "other recorded receipts" in Table 1) consists of two items: sales of local currency by the Central Bank to some embassies (which were about $ 1 million higher in 1343 than in 1342) and the excess of Central Bank foreign exchange receipts from the surrender of exchange earned by cotton and karakul exporters over the value of shipments of these exports recorded by the Ministry of Trade. This entry is actually negative in both years, reflecting lower sales of cotton and karakul than shipments, the shortfall of sales below shipments amounting to approximately $ 3 million in 1343.

The net result of reported current transactions described above was a current account deficit as big again as total exports—that is to say, imports and other current debits were more than twice as large as exports. Two points should be considered in connection with these current deficits. First, only recorded transactions are included in Table 1 and no attempt has been made to estimate the value of any other current transactions for which statistics are not presently available, such as earnings of tourism, effect of smuggling, private transfers, etc. Second, these large currency account deficits are accounted for to a significant degree by imports of goods and services under foreign development projects and technical assistance loans and grants and are in effect self financing in the sense that, at a lower level of loans and grants both imports and the current account deficit would also be correspondingly lower.

Turning to the capital account, development project and commodity assistance loans and grants from multilateral sources fell short of covering the current account deficit on multilateral transactions in both years, and this shortfall was larger in 1343 than in 1342. For the bilateral countries, development project and commodity assistance loans and grants about compensated for the current account deficit in 1343 and more than compensated in 1342.

The next to bottom lines in Table 1 is a catch-all category reflecting the net effect on foreign exchange assets of all other and unrecorded and unknown transactions. It is interesting to note that unrecorded transactions, including smuggling, resulted in a net loss of $ 3 million of foreign exchange in 1342, and about $ 2½ million in 1343. In otherwords, the $ 5 million loss of convertible exchange in 1342 and the $ 7 million loss in 1343 is not fully explained by recorded transactions such as imports, exports, debt serviec foreign loans and grants, and the lag of sales behind shipments of karakul and cotton.

Official foreign exchange receipts during 1343 were $ 40.8 million, about $ 3.5 million less than in 1342. (See Appendix for details). Most of the decline in receipts occured in convertible currency earnings, which fell from $ 17.5 million to $ 12.6 million, more than offsetting the $ 1.3 million increase in earnings from the barter area. Although cotton and wool receipts were up, karakul receipts were some $ 5 million less in 1343.

Official expenditures of foreign exchange rose in 1343 by about $ 900 thousand. The reductions in debt service payments and "government" and "miscellaneous" categories were countered by an increase of $ 4 million for Monopoly expenditures and an increase for the "industry" category.

Table1
Principal Components of Balance of International Payments
(millions of dollars)

	1342			1343		
	Multi-lateral	Bi-lateral	Total	Multi-lateral	Bi-lateral	Total
Non-project imports (—)	43.2	29.3	72.6	52.1	26.0	78.0
Less: commodity assistance loans and grants	—5.2	—9.2	—14.4	—9.3	—2.7	—12.1
Net commercial imports(—)	38.0	20.1	58.1	42.7	23.3	66.0
Development project commodity imports (—) 1]	28.5	37.7	66.2	30.9	45.2	76.1
Foreign debt service (—)	3.5	8.2	11.7	4.1	4.9	8.9
Exports (+)	40.8	33.0	73.9	45.4	24.3	69.7
Other recorded receipts (+) 2]	—.4	2.7	2.3	—2.3	3.7	1.4
Net balance on goods and services	29.6	30.2	59.8	34.6	45.3	80.0
Loans and Transfers						
Development loans and grants (+)	27.7	37.7	65.4	30.1	45.2	75.3
All Other and Unknown 3]	—3.0	x	—3.0	—2.6	—	—2.6
Net Change in Foreign Exchange Assets	—4.9	7.5	2.5	—7.1	—.1	—7.2

1] Includes estimated technical assistance from U.S.A. of $ 12.5 million in 1342 and $ 11.2 million in 1343.

2] Includes excess of karakul and cotton sales over shipments and miscellaneous receipts not included elsewhere for multilateral, and sales of afghanis to foreign embassies in Kabul for bilateral.

3] Includes net effect on foreign exchange assets of smuggling, tourism, private capital transfers, all other unrecorded transactions, and errors and omissions.

x Less than $ 50 thousand.

Source: Ministry of Planning.

Chapter IV

Manpower

A most important objective of planned economy is to insure the complete employment for all able to work population and rational utilization of the existing manpower resources in all sectors of the economy. For the first three years of the Second Plan the Ministry of Planning and other ministries and agencies have made their contribution to the development of the statistical background for the investigation of employment and other problems related to labour activity.

It is enough to mention here that for the last few years the manpower situation has been regularly studied in Kabul and from time to time in other towns. At the beginning of 1344, the manpower situation and payment systems were studied in the main towns of 16 provinces. The Ministry of Mines and Industries makes regular surveys of volume of employment at all registered industrial establishments. The Kabul Population Census which is being undertaken in 1344 will also facilitate the study of manpower resources.

Some of the data are obviously not very precise but they will be more accurate provided the system of statistical accounts is extended to cover more specific fields, observations are held more frequently and the statistics personnel gain enough experience.

Though complete analysis of the manpower situation is feasible only on the basis of comprehensive and consistent statistics, certain economic tendencies characterizing different aspects of the manpower situation in the country can be revealed now on the basis of the available information and some additional calculations.

Total Employment in 1343

The total employment in Afghanistan in 1343 came to 3.74 million persons with the following distribution by sectors of the economy:

	in million persons
Agricultural Sector	2.90
Non-agricultural Activities in Rural areas (religious workers, trade, etc.)	0.40
Industry, Construction, Geological Surveys, Transport and Communications	0.12
Social Services (education, health, etc.)	0.12
Handicraft Industry	0.20
TOTAL	3.74

As for agricultural employment it has presented the most difficulty for estimation since the agricultural sector is less studied than others. Though the estimated level of agricultural employment is 2.9 million persons, normally 3.8 million persons from 14 to 64 years of age (nomad are not included) could have been engaged in agricultural activity if it were not for the following reasons. The national traditions limit the utilization of women's labour in economic activities. At the same time specific character of land relation in Afghanistan provide the possibility for involving all able to work family members in agricultural activity (excluding those engaged in housekeeping and bringing up children). Taking into account the above mentioned points and the fact that presently emerging rural overpopulation is unsignificant the number of persons actually engaged in agricultural activity should be estimated at something less than 3.8 million namely 2.9 million. The above calculations have been made on the basis of the data from "Survey of 413 Villages" and Ministry of Interior population estimates and information provided by other publications.

Employment in industry, construction and other sectors of the economy for 1343 has been estimated either on the basis of the available reports from ministries and agencies or relevant calculations have been made if such information was not available.

The 3.74 million persons employed in all sectors of Afghanistan economy represent almost full employment of the economically active population. In fact, the total population is a little bit more than 12 million persons (nomads are not included), thus the number of able to work population from 14 to 64 years of age is 6.2 million persons. But according to the Ministry of Interior estimates, the number of women is 48-49% of the total population. As the majority of women cannot be now considered economically active, manpower resources for 1343 might be estimated at 3.8-3.9 million persons only. As far as the agricultural sector is concerned the matter of complete employment in this sector of economy may become an urgent issue due to the growth of labour productivity as a result of introducing machines, fertilizers, etc.

The Ministry of Planning will elaborate the necessary measures to be included in the Third Five Year Plan to ensure better employment for the people.

Industrial Employment in 1342 and 1343

Industry	1342 No. of Estab.	1342 No. of Employed	1343 Estimate No. of Estab.	1343 Estimate No. of Employed	1343 as Percent of 1342
Coal Mining	3	1,067	3	1,179	109.6
Non-Metallic Mining or Quarrying	4	311	5	273	87.8
Food Manufacturing	6	1,488	6	1,731	116.3
Textile Manufacturing	14	11,133	14	11,338	101.8
Furniture and Wood Products Manufacturing	3	804	3	720	89.6
Printing and Publishing	17	1,193	17	999	83.7
Coal Products (briquettes)	1	99	1	56	56.6
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	5	1,781	6	1,945	109.2
Repair of Transport Equipment	6	1,388	6	1,432	103.2
Electricity	11	461	11	472	102.4
Miscellaneous Manufactures	2	252	2	258	102.4
TOTAL	72	19,995	74	20,403	102.0

Thus the number employed at the industrial establishments which are registered by the Ministry of Mines and Industries has increased by 408 persons. The textile industry still has the greatest employment. Employment in some other industries (furniture and wood products manufacturing, printing and publishing, etc.) has shown a decline. The distribution of establishments by numbers of employed is as follows:

	1342	1343
Establishments employing from 20 to 99 persons	42	44
Establishments employing more than 100 persons	30	30

The number of establishments with more than 100 persons at work has shown no change. It is worth mentioning that there are 8 establishments employing more than 500 persons.

Employment on Major Development Projects in 1343

Employment on major development projects for 1343 has been estimated at the following levels:

Project:	Estimates
Turgundi-Herat-Kandahar Road	13,759
Salang Tunnel	9,314
Jalalabad Canal	13,978
Naghlu Hydroelectric Plant	7,200
Bridges Project in Nangrahar	2,152
Sardeh Dam	1,162
Kabul-Kandahar Road	3,326
Pul-i-Charkhi Workshops	2,468
Housing Plant in Kabul	600
Kabul-Torkham Road	3,175
Doshi-Shirkhanbandr Road	4,679
Kabul Jabel-us-Seraj Road	2,182
Puli-Khumri-Mazar-i-Sharif-Shiberghan Road	886
Road in Paktia	885
Shirkhanbander	93
TOTAL	65,679

In addition to the government construction activity dealing mainly with big development projects, there are some private construction agencies in operation (Hochtief, Afghan Construction Co., 8 Afghan construction firms in Kabul, etc.)Thus the total construction employment in Afghanistan in 1343 with the above agencies taken into account is about 70 thousand persons.

Manpower Situation Study in 19 Towns of 16 Provinces

At the beginning of 1344, the Ministry of Planning carried out a Manpower Situation Study in 19 Towns of 16 Provinces. The objective of the study was to investigate the level of employment in different fields of economic activity, the occupational composition and existing payment systems. As data processing is not yet completed only preliminary employment estimates can be given now.

Persons Employed

Towns:	Total men and women
Kabul	67,600
Puli-Khumri	5,800
Charikar	6,200
Baghlan	3,270
Kunduz	5,800
Faizabad	2,000
Samangan	2,760
Mazar-i-Sharif	12,500
Shiberghan	3,610
Maimana	3,600
Kalainau	1,400

Herat	20,500
Farah	1,600
Bost (including Helmand Valley Authority)	5,900
Kandahar	20,000
Kalat	1,100
Jabel-us-Seraj (industrial ests. only)	2,360
Gulbahar (textile factory only)	5,000
TOTAL	171,000

It is expected that the volume of employment will show an increase of 8-9% by the end of 1344 as compared to that on the investigation date. At the beginning of 1343, the 18 Afghanistan administrative divisions were broken into 29 smaller units. So far all vacant posts on the government staff have not been occupied in some provinces. The expected increase in volume of employment will be mainly caused by the necessity to meet the staff demands for the government services.

Unfortunately expansion prospects for the government and private establishments engaged in productive activity (industry, construction, etc.) are not quite clear. In most cases the managerial personnel either did'nt have an idea about the future market situation or referred to the lack of extension facilities. As a result they usually pointed out that the volume of employment expected in six months period would remain on the same level as that on the investigation date.

Pay Level in Industries for 1333-1341

The Royal Government of Afghanistan takes the necessary steps to insure higher standard of living for the people. Wages and salaries are the most important factors of the working peoples' well being. In 1341, the pay level was 2.2 times as much compared to that of 1333.

Such an increase in wages and salaries paid has occured as a result of wages and salaries rates being periodically raised by the government. The growth of labour productivity is partly responsible for this increase. However, impact of this factor is limited because piece-work payment systems are introduced at a small number of establishments for a limited number of workers. The technical progress and installation of modern techniques have caused a greater demand for highly qualified manpower thus increasing the total sum of wages and salaries paid.

Unfortunately a more complete analysis of payment systems is not feasible due to the lack of relevant statistics.

The pay levels in different industries estimated on the basis of the information provided by the Ministry of Mines and Industries were the following.

Industry:	Annual Pay per Person at Work (in afghanis) 1333	Annual Pay per Person at Work (in afghanis) 1341
Coal Mining	-	4,510
Non-Metallic Mining or Quarrying	-	8,800
Food Manufacturing	3,145	10,500
Textile Manufacturing	4,100	8,870
Furniture and Wood Manufacturing	4,530	10,800
Printing and Publishing	-	9,900
Tanning	3,995	10,000
Coal Products (briquettes)	-	6,830
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products	5,900	9,390
Repair of Transport Equipment	5,850	10,680
Electricity (Afghan Electric Co. Head Office is not Included)	-	11,470
Total Average	4,170	9,035

Chapter V

Agriculture And Rural Development

The development of agriculture is one of the more complicated tasks in underdeveloped countries. Despite the urgent need for exports of agricultural products to meet capital goods and other important requirements, and a domestic supply to provide enough raw materials for industries and food for industrial workers, progress in this sector of the economy is usually slow and difficult. Guidance and assistance for scattered farmers to improve their way of doing things needs time and continuous effort.

Agricultural surveys and research for taking proper measures is considered to be very useful under such circumstances. Therefore, a great deal of survey and guidance work has been carried on by the Ministry of Agriculture and water and Soil Authority. Among these activities some important irrigation projects such as the Jalalabad canal. Sardi dam and a number of other small canals have been constructed.

Lack of data on agricultural production makes it difficult to assess the annual position of agricultural products. Nevertheless, available data on a few commercial products shows that agricultural products are affected mainly by weather conditions. Technology and mechanization in agriculture are not extensive enough to show their effects in increased production or animal protection. There are indications that the wheat crop was better this year (1343) than last, but because of the cold weather in the last quarter of the year the cotton and sugar beet crops were severely damaged Losses in cotton production are estimated to be around 35 to 40 per cent

Ministry of Agriculture's development activities

in 1343

1.Assistance and guidance of farmers:

In order to assist and guide cotton growers in the northern provinces and Herat, 72 technicians and employees of the Ministry have been working with farmers to train them in new methods of ploughing, irrigation and cultivation. New methods of picking and grading cotton were demonstrated. To encourage farmers in increasing cotton production, 15,000 tons of chemical fertilizer have been distributed to cotton growers in the northern provinces. 78 demonstration plots were prepared on the farmers' lands for demonstration of agro-technical methods. In Kunduz, Takhar, Balkh, Baglan, Juzjhan, Faryab and Herat, 4,862 tons of cotton seeds have been distributed to farmers and an area of 396,000 jiribs was under cotton cultivation.

Unfavourable weather conditions during the crop period severely damaged the cotton production. The losses are estimated to be 35 to 40 per cent. About 124 tons of sugar beet seeds to 4,408 farmers for cultivation 26,465 jiribs of land have been distributed. Sugar beet production in 1343 amounted to 30,464 tons.

2. Government farms:

207 jiribs of farm land of the Ministry have been leveled by tractors, and a number of different fruit trees have been planted. On 43 jiribs and two jiribs of land American niber wheat and alfalfa have been tested. 3,580 meters of farm road have been constructed.

3. Sericulture:

Bagi-Bala, Topai- Tajbaig Ghazhni, Herat, Zindajhan, Perwan, Abdul Khail and Khost sericulture stations have been opened. In addition to the Ministry's station, Marastoon sericulture station and Karizimier and Surdar Atiq station have been opened under the Ministry's technicians supervision.

Secondary and small sericulture stations for the guidance of farmers were opened as follows: In Herat, 3 stations; in Balkh, 3 stations; in Shibirghan, 2 stations.

4. Artificial insemination:

In the beginning of 1343 a building for artificial insemination has been completed in Gozargha and the equipment was installed. For the artificial insemination of cows in Paktia, Baghlan, Bulkh and Kataghan one cow has been sent for each province with necessary equipment for the work.

Two Marinar cows were purchased from Holland. One is used in the Ministry's farm and the other in Karizmir for artificial insemination.

In 1343, 2,486 animals were artificially inseminated in different provinces.

5. Irrigation and land improvement:

In the Karga Projects 18 water gates were constructed and some concrete and stone works have been completed. In Adjmir canal project, 200,000 cubic meters of earth have been blasted. The construction work of Bedak canal has been continued. The new design of the Archi canal by Ministry engineers has been completed and construction continued.

Survey and topography of the Larkhanir plain and Kandahar farm have been completed. The survey and design of Khwaja-Kohistan weir have been completed. The survey and topography of Larkhanir plain has been completed. The survey and design of Khwaja-Kohistan weir has been completed and the survey of the land is being continued. The survey and topography of Kokaran farm has been completed. The irrigation net-work of 500 jiribs on the farm at Nangrahar has been completed.

Investigations about the underground water in Zabul province have been carried out.

Samples of 2,704 different kinds of soil have been studied in the Ministry's laboratory, which according to the results recommendations will be made to the farmers in regard to the use of fertilizers and methods of cultivation.

6. Research work:

Twenty different types of wheat were tested for per jirib production resistance against disease, and response to fertilizers. Among these, per jirib production of Kenya, Montana and Vilufen have been the highest 137 and 113 seer per jirib respectively.

Eight different kinds of corn and a number of vegetables have been tested. More than 3,000 chickens and ducks have been raised in Binihisar farm and about 200 chickens and ducks were distributed to farmers. 340 cows and 227 sheep and 1,431 karakul sheep have been used in research projects.

7. Forestry and grazing:

More than 517,000 trees were planted in different locations and public farms.

For the improvement of grazing lands, 37 different kinds of joragi have been tested. An area of 35,000 jiribs of grazing land have been under grazing control for improvement.

8. Plant and Animal diseases:

300,000 trees were sprayed against diseases. Spraying against crop diseases has been carried on in 200,000 hectors of sugar beet and cotton lands. An area of 5,000 jiribs of wheat, cotton and sugar beet, which were infected with worms, have been protected. Chemicals have been sprayed on vineyards.

2,364,000 animals were vaccinated against different diseases. 3,461,000 doses of animal vaccines were produced.

With the guidance and help of the Ministry, the number of karakul co-operatives increased to 11 units with a capital of 44 million and 9,000 members.

9. Training:

For the purpose of carrying agricultural development plan, the training institute of the Ministry of Agriculture had 506 students in different agricultural fields, such as veterinary, irrigation, forestry, grazing and animal breeding. This institute trains agricultural technicians. This year the number of graduates from this institute reached 48 persons.

In addition to this, the Ministry has sent a number of students abroad for special training, and others returned from abroad and were assigned to different positions.

The Audio-visual department carried its programs through different publications and demonstrations for the benefit of the farmer.

WATER AND SOIL SURVEY AUTHORITY

Activities and Achievements, 1343 (1964/65)

Achievements:

Research Work: Hydrological drawings, geophysical surveys and drillings in Katawaz, Mukur, Bakwa and Kabul Valley areas were completed. For achieving this, aerial photographs of the areas were processed. Maps of different scales were drawn. Reports of the previous works in the same areas were completed. Equipment and material for the field work were provided. All equipment and material for the implementation of this project were ordered and will arrive here soon. Stores and shops which were to be provided by the Water and Soil Survey Authority are partly completed. In addition, the following items were also achieved.

1. Soil surveys, classification of land, drawings of soil and laboratory soil analysis of about 400 jiribs of land of Kabul Marastoon (Charitable Institute).

2. Topographical surveys of Parwan for the purpose of irrigation were completed in the following details:
   (a) Surveying and leveling of the public road from Charikar to the entrance of Panjshir Valley.
   (b) Surveying and leveling from the diversion dam of Charikar Canal to the town of Charikar.
   (c) Surveying of Jo-e-Charikar for a length of about 35 km from the diversion dam.
   (d) Surveying of New Canal for a length of about 20 km. from the diversion dam of Jo-e-Charikar on the Ghorband River

at Pul-i-Matak to Gulbahar Public Garden, where the Panjshir and Shotol Rivers meet.

(e) Surveying of Jo-e-Khawaja for a length of about 30 km.
(f) Surveying of New Canal for a length of about 35 km. from the diversion dam of Jo-e-Charikar to Qarabagh Uluswali.

Implementation of the regional programmes depends on the provision and availability of necessary equipment and material. Work completed or near completion of the regional programmes are as follows:

1. Provision and printing of the geological drawings made by the specialists of this project.

2. Drawing and printing of the aerial maps of Katawaz, Bakwa, Sorobi and Charikar.

3. Studying of the projects of Katawaz valley, Ghazni, Bakwa, Parwan. Kabul and Sorobi by a group from the International Monetary Fund.

4. Provision of necessary soil drawings of Katawaz valley and surrounding areas.

5. For the implementation of the project, a list of the necessary equipment has been prepared by the Project Manager and sent to the IMF requesting the supply of the equipment.

Drillings:

1. A 42-meter-deep well was drilled on the University campus. The capacity of the well is 190 cubic meters per hour, and the quality of drinking water is good.

2. A 54-meter deep-well was drilled in Dasht-e-Archi for the Spinzar Company.

3. A 35-meter-deep well was drilled for the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. The capacity of the well is 150 cubic meters per hour, and the quality of water from the view point of chemicals and bacteriology is satisfactory.

4. A second well for the U.S. Embassy is being drilled. At the time of this report it was drilled to a depth of 25 meters.

WATER AND SOIL SURVEYS OF NORTHERN PROVINCES

Achievements:

1. Preliminary plans of the project have been prepared jointly by Afghan and Soviet specialists, and basic preparations have been made.

2. Maps in different scales have been drawn and general information about the areas has been gathered.

3. All geological, topographical, hydrological and analytical documents of soil have been printed.

4. The following staff gage stations for measuring water level and volume of flow of rivers were constructed:

(a) Kunduz river at Girdab	1
(b) Kukcha river at Khwaja Ghar	2
(c) Panj river at Yangi Qala	1
(d) Panj river at Sharwan	1
(e) Panj river at Qala-e-Zal	1
(f) Khulm river at Tashkurghan	1
(g) Balkh river at Chashma-e-Shafa	1

5. These stations have been used by Afghan and Soviet experts for measuring the volume of flow of water.

6. The survey of Kukcha valley which has been given first priority and covers an area of 60,000 jiribs, has been partly completed. The completed part of the survey consists of 80-90 per cent of soil analysis and classification work, 55-65 per cent of topographical work, and 50-60 per cent of hydrological work.

7. The hydrological survey of the Kukcha valley, covering drilling and analysis of soil and sand of different layers, is being carried out. Soil analysis of Shiberghan valley has been completed before and the work will be extended to the Balkh area.

8. In conncetion with the hydrological survey of Kukcha valley, a hanging bridge has been built on the river, and the staff-gage station of Danlataband has been put into operation. Recordings of the station have been processed and graphically presented.

9. Three hanging bridges for the purposes of measuring water level and volume have been built near Ghazni, on the Saripul River in Jouzjan, and on the Qaisar River in Fariab. The bridges have been used along with other facilities of the hydrological network of the project for regularly measuring the volume of the water flow of these rivers. The recordings have been analyzed and presented in the form of graphs.

10. Geological studies have been conducted in Dasht-e-Sheer Mahi, Imam Sahib Dasht-e-Arhci and Dasht-e-Aliabad, Kunduz. During this study, it was found necessary to also include lands from the left bank of Kukchen to Archi in the study. The addition of new land to the original project was made on the basis of the protection of Archi ~~canal and~~

farmlands endangered by floods. The original plans have been carried out. In addition, 40-50 per cent of the topography and irrigation survey of the additional area has also been completed, and the rest of the work will be completed in the first half of 1344.

HYDROLOGY

Achievements:

The following are the achievements in hydrology during 1343:

1. Construction of an automatic station and staff-gages on Taluqan River.
2. Construction of an automatic station and staff-gages on Kunduz River at Aliabad.
3. Construction of Pul-i-Khumri staff-gage on Pul-i-Khumri River.
4. Regular measurement of water has been done at automatic stations and staff-gages of Pul-i-Istada, Jabal-us-Siraj, Gulbahar, Chamkani, Dawa Manda, Pul-i-Bango, Samon, Pul-i-Sokhta, Tangi Gharo, Tangi Saidan, Naghlu, Maidan, Sang-i-Nawishta, Sakmiabad, Laghman, Kunar, Ghazni and Kargha. The construction and studies at the above-mentioned stations have been done jointly by Afghan and German experts under the German Technical Assistance Programme.
5. In addition to regular measurement of water at automatic and non-automatic stations in the Helmand Valley, Farah Rud, Hari Rud, Kabul, Paktya, Nangarhar and Northern provinces, the following are also last year's achievements of the project of hydrology:
   (a) Construction of an automatic measuring station in Dawlati.
   (b) Construction of an automatic measuring station at Pul-i-Khumri.
   (c) Construction of an automatic measuring station on Talukan River at Pul-i-Bangi.
   (d) Construction of an automatic measuring station on Khanabad River at Pul-i-Jogha.
   (e) Construction of staff-gages at Doshi, Pul-i-Khumri, Pul-i-Bangi and Pul-i-Jogha.
   (f) Reconstruction of Salang measuring station which was destroyed by floods.
   (g) A concrete construction at Sang-i-Nawishta for diverting river water.
   (h) Survey of construction of an automatic measuring station at Abdullah Borj, the meeting point of Ghorband and Panjshir Rivers in Bagram, Parwan.

In addition, laboratory and graphic presentation of the measuring stations' recordings have been completed.

IRRIGATION SURVEY OF KABUL AND HARI RUD

A contract for conducting a detailed survey of irrigation in Kabul and Hari Rud Valleys was signed at the end of 1343 with the United Nations, the prime source of financing the project. Although there were no budgetary provisions for this project, some UN specialists arrived in Afghanistan at the end of last year and began preliminary work, with the help of Afghan experts, on the project. Some scientific documents which constitute the basis of practical field studies, and maps of different scales were provided.

It is worth mentioning that necessary aerial photographs of Kabul and Hari Rud Valleys were completed with the help of U.S./A.I.D. by providing a pilot and a photographer to Afghan Cartographic Institute. The flight-hour rent for an aircraft from Ariana Afghan Airlines was paid by Water and Soil Survey Authority. The aerial photography has been completed and the drawing of maps will be done in near future by the Institute.

Cadastral survey:

Cadastral surveys of agricultural land are the main purpose of this project. At present its activities mainly consist of training technical personnel, demonstrating future operations, and providing equipment for land registration and cadastral surveys of the entire country.

For the training of necessary personnel a cadastral survey school under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Finance was opened in 1342. Fourteen Philipine experts and 4 American advisors along with a number of Afghans are teaching the students. Up to the end of 1343, 215 students were attending classes at this school and 215 have been graduated.

Most of the technical personnel of the cadastral survey project are trainees of Cadastral School. Surveys on Government land in the Kandahar area and the establishment of a workshop for repairing equipment and training personnel are other aspects of the project's activities.

HELMAND VALLEY AUTHORITY

Activities and Achievements-1343

Tarnak Land Development Project

The goals of the project for 1343 were as follows: The extention of the Southern area of the project for a length of 20 kilometers, development of 40,000 jiribs of land in southern Tarnak and of 24,000 in northern Tarnak and drainage in both areas. Seventy per cent of the work will be completed with the use of heavy machinery and the rest-30 per cent-manually.

Achievements in different parts of the project, or blocks, are as follows:

1. **Block number 3**
   Levelling of about 817 jiribs of land was done. Construction of all gates has almost been completed. Two water control gates, 12 large water gates, and 8 small ones have been constructed. Eleven small bridges have been constructed and one is being constructed.

2. **Block number 6**
   Approximately 459 jiribs of land have been leveled, and irrigation channels have been excavated.

3. **Block number 7**
   Approximately 255 jiribs of land have been leveled and 100 meters of irrigation channels have been excavated.
4. **Block number 8**
   Leveling of 171 jiribs of land and excavation of a 362-meter ditch have been completed.

5. **Block number 10**
   Leveling of 481 jiribs of land and digging of 454-meter ditches have been done.

6. **Block number 15**
   Final survey of this block, which covers an area of 4454 jiribs of land, has been completed and construction work has been started. Excavation of irrigation ditches is underway. Following is the total amount of work being completed now and in the future:

Excavation of canals	2045 meters
Filling of canals	2125 meters
Excavation of a small canal	867 meters

Besides, the topographical survey of Kandahar Military Headquarters was completed and sites of 27 wells have been chosen by Afghan Construction Unit. Engineering studies of Kandahar International Airport housing area have also taken place.

Darweshan Land Development:

In this area, a major canal of 50 kilometers, 65 kilometers of drains and a number of ditches have been dug and put into use. For the maximum utilization of the project, it was deemed necessary to complete drainage systems and irrigation networks. Engineering studies were done and construction work started. The following list shows achievements of the HVA during the last six months of 1343 in the Darweshan area:

Digging of drains	5490 meters
Digging of general drains	4789 meters
Leveling of the banks of the general drain	6838 meters
Graveling of the side-roads of the drain	7338 meters
13-inch pipes	75 meters
Filling of the major ditches	1180 meters
Filling of the branch ditches	1729 meters
Repairs of the side-walls of the branch ditches	18829 meters
Digging of branch ditches	9465 meters
Graveling of side-roads of the branch ditches	1455 meters
Concrete work	41 cubic meters
14-inch concrete pipes	39.5 meters
14-inch concrete gates	12 each
48-inch concrete pipes	49 meters
48-inch metal gates	1 each
Installation of 18-inch pipes	38 meters

Nad Ali Drainage Project:

Work on a new 1148-meter drain in block number 55 has begun. Digging of a number of open drains has been completed.

The following work was completed by the end of 1343:

Excavation of major drain	630 meters
Excavation of a part of general drain	310 meters
Excavation of farm drain	310 meters

Marja Drainage Project:

Total excavation of drains in Marja area is as follows:

Previous excavation	5625 meters (6%)
Recent excavations	65792 meters (71%)
Remaining work to be done	21274 meters (23%)

REPAIRS OF EXISTING CANALS

The Bughra, Shamalan and Darweshan canals have continuously been repaired in the course of last year. Strengthening of the banks of the canals and other construction work have been done. Due to the lack of financial resources and necessary equipment, stabilization work was not included in the programme for last year. Protective measures for the Bughra diversion dam have also been postponed for a later date.

Public Works:

Public works project includes the expansion of the Lashkargah city water and sewage systems, paving town streets and providing water for the city gardens and yards. Last year's achievements of the project were very little dut to the lack of financial resources; however, three general and three branch sewage drains were excavated and 345 meters of concrete pipes were installed. Three small wells have been constructed with burnt bricks and five concrete boxes were made.

Construction Camps:

New works under the Second Five Year Plan showed that improvement of the Chah Angir, Lashkargah, Manzalbagh and Darweshan construction camps was necessary. It included the construction of residential buildings and offices, and the purchasing of equipment for pipe manufacturing.

The development project of the Chah Angir Shops was completed with the installation of concrete sewage pipes.

Work on the extension of the machine shop has been started. Excavation for the base of the structure is now completed. The remaining work is in progress.

Work on fourteen family apartment-type houses is progressing according to plans. House No. 1 to 4 are completed. After pouring floor concrete, 98 percent of the work will be completed on houses No. 5 to 8.

Concrete pouring section of Chah Angir has been filling orders as usual for different projects of the ACU and other departments of HVA.

Lashkargah-Kajaki Road Project:

The importance of Kajaki Dam, the control and reserving of water, and future industrial establishments made it necessary to reconstruct the main road from Lashkargah to Kajaki. Part of the road from Lashkargah to Sangeen has been completed.

Graveling and grading work of the road from Bost to Kajaki has been done, and the construction work of the Sangeen bridge is 70 per cent complete. On the same road, three 48-inch concrete culverts have been constructed and the construction of another culvert of the same size and nature is underway.

Construction Work In Lashkargah

Construction work on the following buildings in Lashkargah has been progressing: Construction of HVA Headquarters Office-67 per cent; decorative work of the Mosque-78 per cent; building of surrounding walls of the Mosque-40 per cent; construction of primary school-70 per cent; buildings for housing-80 per cent.

Seventy per cent of the work has been completed on six buildings of the Bolan Housing Project and 4 other buildings are 60 percent complete. Ten percent of hydrological buildings No. 62 and 63 has been constructed.

Lime Stone Project:

Completion of the structure of the plant, provision of raw material from mines, and transportation of products to Kabul and Kandahar markets were the main achievements of the project during 1343.

Dairy Plant:

A dairy plant of a capacity of one hundred gallons of milk per day has been installed and put into experimental work in Lashkargah.

It is anticipated to establish such plants at a larger capacity in other parts of the Helmand Valley Project.

Cotton Gin Plant:

The well-equipped plant which was installed last year has been put into operation. The capacity of the plant is 600 tons of cotton per year. The completion of the plant has been progressing by finishing the construction of some storages for cotton seeds, ginned and packed cotton, and continuation of the construction of some others.

Mechanized Farms:

The aim of the mechanized farm is to introduce the use of machinery in farming and to familiarize the farmers of the area with modern farming equipment. At present the mechanized farm covers an area of 4000 jiribs. A number of tractors and other farm equipment have been distributed to farms on the basis of the aims mentioned above. They are being supervised by the personnel of the Department of Mechanized Farming. The establishment of the Green Forces took place last year in HVA.

Purchasing Machinery and Equipment:

Provision and procurement of some machines and equipment for a repair shop has taken place. The shop will be employed to repair all machines and equipment being used for dams, canals and drains maintenance.

Girishk Power Plant:

The Girishk Power Plant which did not operate last year because of technical difficulties, is being repaired by the HVA engineers. It is hoped that the plant will again be in operation very soon.

For lighting the Bost city and operating the cotton gin plant, Lime Stone Plant, Lashkargah Hospital and other establishments, a one-thousand kilowatt diesel generator was imported from Iran. The generator was installed and put into full operation on 24 Jauza, 1343. For the installation of the generator, 96 cubic meters of concrete were poured. It was deemed necessary to establish a central office for the betterment of the

Bost electricity. The office building was constructed next to the substation and was occupied by officials of Girishk Electricity.

Dams and Irrigation:

Jalalabad Irrigation Canal:

The project has a dam 22 meters high and a canal 75 km. long, having a 50 cubic meter per second capacity. Total land in the project area amounts to 37,800 hectores. Of this land, 6,300 hectores are non-irrigable, 3,100 conditionally irrigable, 5,700 irrigated and 21,700 hectores new irrigated.

Construction of the project was completed in 1343 and its total cost amounts to Afs. 3315 million. Completion of this canal permits the transformation of the Nangrahar Valley into a prosperous part of Afghanistan because the climate conditions there are favourable for cultivation of such valuable crops as citrus fruits, olives and sugar cane.

Mechanized farms and cultivation with modern methods will give an opportunity to the Nangrahar farmers for barning and applying them.

Sardi Dam:

Its construction started in 1334 and it is scheduled to be finished in 1344. Its estimated cost is Afs. 223 million. With the completion of this project, 80 thousand jiribs of good land will be irrigated.

ESTIMATED COST AND EXPENDITURE FOR SARDEH AND JALALABAD IRRIGATION CANALS

(Data in Millions)

Canal	Estimated Cost	Expended up to 1343	Expenditure in 1343	Budget **1344**
Sardeh	$2.8	0.91	0.75	0.51
	Afs. 96.00	41.86	19.00	**9.76**
Total in Afs.	222.84	83.08	53.53	32.65
Jalalabad	$41.30	25.32	7.98	3.00
	Afs. 1,444.00	710.09	313.67	282.72
Total in Afs.	3,31489	1,857.10	675.16	418.62

Note: Foreign exchange requirements of the projects are provided by USSR loans.
Exchange rate: 1$=Afs. 40.30

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT IN 1343

Rural development aims at improving the economic, social and cultural life of village communities. It is a fairly comprehensive program which comprises: agricultural extension, rural health and sanitation, cottage industry, rural housing, education and social welfare. Rural development usually gives instructions and advice to the village people on improving their agriculture, using better seeds, combating pests, establishing rural schools, establishing social centers for the improvement of cottage industries etc.

Activities:

In the year 1343 the number of the projects was increased from 14 to 19. Besides the five new establishments,preliminary surveys for establishing new projects in the Ali Shing and Alingar, Singhan and Kahmard, Katawaz, and Maiwand districts were made. About 80 students from these areas are under training in the Training Center so that they can be put to work in the new projects.

Education:

In order to execute its programmes, the Rural Development Department needs a number of technical personnel at different levels. To overcome the shortage of technical personnel, the following schools and courses have been newly opened:

1. Four girls schools with a total of 832 students.
2. 26 schools for boys with a total of 2,208 students.
3. 28 repair and construction schools.
4. 38 literacy courses were established in different parts of the country and about 305 men have become literate.
5. Six community centers were opened and about 10 films were shown to the public.

Vocational Courses:

1. A village worker course with 125 students.
2. A course for village leaders was established in which about 62 people who were the chairmen and vice--chairmen of their village councils were trained.
3. An orientation course for 13 military officers.
4. A course for the managers of basic education which covers subjects such as basic agricultural education public health, sanitation and home economics.
5. Co-operative courses for 8 students
6. Refresher course for 35 students.
7. Teachers and headmasters course for 18 students.
8. Women's Welfare course with 18 girl students where they are taught home economics, basic education, etc.
9. Sheiwaki Project Teachers course.
10. Carpentry course.

Sanitation:

The Rural Development Department tries to combat epidemics and acquaint the people with the ways and means of preventing diseases. They also give instruction in how to refer to physicians and use medicine. Thus the department is performing a two-fold activity. On one hand it publicizes the health activities and on the other hand it provides health facilities such as hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, medicines, etc.

The department is performing the above duties with the assistance of WHO, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Education. The activities have been the following:

About 33 wells have been dug in the Sheiwaki, Loghar, Parwan, Nooristan, Jaji Maidan, and Andar projects. The water of 19 other wells in Loghar, Nooristan, and Jaji Maidan projects has been sterilized. About 17 wells have been cleaned and 78 water pumps have been installed in the wells in various projects areas. About 135 composts have been dug, 548 latrines have been repaired and about 1,000 villages have been sprayed by DDT.

Health Education:

Ninety-seven preliminary discussions, 15 group discussions, 30 discussions with Kelay Jirgas and 16 discussions with youth clubs have been held and 2 films were shown. Besides the above mentioned discussions, 34 discussions have been held in primary schools and 127 lectures have been given.

In the field of curative medicine the following activities have been performed. Eight health centers were opened in Tani, Orgoon, Khogyani, Jan, and Mangal projects. About 92,316 patients have visited the polyclinics.

Agriculture and Livestock Production:

In order to improve agriculture and to give a higher income to the rural people the department is conducting demonstrations and practical work in this field.

Activities:

Two hundred eight seers of seeds have been cleaned.

The different kinds of cleaned seeds which have been distributed among the farmers totaled 22 seers.

Ten plots of land have been used for plantation demonstrations and 1,650 trees have been planted.

Co-operatives and Cottage Industries:

Meeting their needs for shelter, food and clothing occupies most of the farmers' time. In order to help farmers in meeting these needs, the department has planned for the establishment of rural co-operatives. About 8 officials have been given training for this purpose. It is planned that the co-operatives will be financed by the people and by credit from appropriate sources.

Encouraging cottage industries is another program which is followed by the department. Training workshops for carpentry, etc. have been established, and a tannery has been established in Charikar.

Village Council Meetings:

To solve the problems in the villages, councils have been organized. Villagers elect their representatives to the general council. The elected representatives select their chairman and then start work in solving daily problems of many kinds. In 1343, 112 village councils and seven youth clubs were organized in different project areas.

In carrying out the programmes the people participate by providing money, material and labor.

Social Welfare:

The main objective of introducing a social welfare program is to help the young ladies and housewives. Ladies in the village have not had the opportunity to go to school. Housekeeping is taught to them by their mothers. Thus they do not know much about home economics, childcare, sanitation, nutriton and cooking. In order to help these young mothers, the department has tried to train girls to become home welfare leaders. Another course for home economics was opened in the Shiwaki project.

Chapter VI

Mines And Industries

The industrial program aims at discovering new material resources and establishing basic and consumer industries. In view of the paucity of statistical and other data, selection of sound projects on the basis of well-known criteria is a major problem.

In the development programs of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, mineral surveys, geological investigations, laboratory testings and mapping have an important place. Natural gas deposits, estimated at 62,000 million cubic meters, and deposits of iron ore, estimated at 2,000 million metric tons, have been discovered. Electric power generation capacity is being expanded.

A number of industrial projects are under construction and intensive surveys and plans are being made to meet the increasing demand for industrial goods. Industrial production has been increased in response to the increasing demand for industrial products. As the appendix table shows, cotton fabrics output increased from 36 million meters in 1342 to 53 million meters in 1343; cement from 103 to 141 thousand tons and coal from 99 to 113 thousand tons. A factory for making prefabricated concrete housing components was completed. The factory can produce 35 thousand cubic meters of concrete annually. Pipelines, a fertilizer factory and an electric plant are under construction for the utilization of natural gas and an industrial park has started production of plastic, glassware and bicycles.

INDUSTRIES:

Power:

A. Naghlu hydro plant:

This project with an initial capacity of 50,000kw. will double presently available hydro electric power in the country. Work on the project started in 1334 and completion is scheduled in 1345. Its estimated cost is Afs. 1,574 million, including $ 19 million in foreign currency. Work completed in 1343 (dam foundation and tunnel) includes excavation and filling 449cubic meters, concrete 35,000 cubic meters, drilling 42,000 meters, and stone work 7,000 cubic meters.

Expenditure from domestic resources (excluding foreign assistance) for the project in 1343 amounted to Afs. 171,193 thousands.

Mahipar hydro plant:

The installed capacity of this plant will be 37,000kw. Work on this project started in 1343 and completion is expected by 1345. Its cost i estimated at about Afs. 772 million including $ 17.5 million in foreig currency. In 1343 most of the preliminary work was completed and wor on the tunnels has started.

Jalalabad hydro plant:

A hydro electric plant with installed capacity of 11,000kw. was con pleted in 1343 as part of the Jalalabad irrigation project.

B. Thermal power and chemical fertilizer at Mazar-i-Sharif:

Both projects were started in 1343 and their completion is expecte by 1345. Their estimated cost is Afs. 1157 million including $ 18 millio in foreign currency. At this stage the work was concentrated on survey topographical maps on a scale of 1:5,000 on the plant location, and geol gical hydrological and geodetic surveys on a scale of 1:25,000 were con pleted. Construction of facilities such as roads, bridges and houses is co tinuing.

C. Gas pipe line:

This project includes pipelines from gas fields to the fertilizer ar thermal power plant and across the border to the USSR for gas expor Estimated cost is Afs. 391 million including $ 7.3 million in foreign e change. Activities on this project in 1343 were mainly surveys and son preliminary construction work.

D. Kabul Industrial Area:

Puli-Charkhi has been specified for use as an industrial area. There a factories in this area for assembling bicycles and production of plast goods and glassware. All of these factories are operating and have pr duced goods for sale.

E. Puli-Charkhi workshops:

This project is about to be completed. In 1343 a number of reside tial buildings were completed. Housing facilities were provided and number of machines were installed.

F. Jangalak Technical School:

This school will be built and operated to meet the ever increasi requirements of technical personnel for industrialization of the count Preparatory work has been done on this project and a number of temp rary buildings were built and some preliminary construction work h been finished.

G. Prefabricated Housing Factory:

The new 25 Year Plan for the growth of Kabul forecasts a population of 800,000 more than twice the present number. To meet the demand for new housing for the increased population, and to replace old housing units that are removed, the housing factory was established. The plant was finished in 1343 and is now producing prefabricated and pre-assembled houses. Its annual capacity is 35,000 square meters of house parts and 80,000 cubic meters of reinforced and other concrete products.

H. Grain Stores and Silos:

The first silo in Kabul with a capacity of 20,000 tons proved to be very useful for reducing fluctuations in the price of wheat flour. But the growing population of Kabul has increased demand for wheat flour and bakery products beyond the capacity of the present silo. As a result of this need, the Second Five Year Plan envisaged not only a second silo for Kabul, but also a number of silos and grain store houses in different parts of the country.

Construction on a second silo for Kabul was started in 1343 with a scheduled construction time of 18 months. The estimated cost of this project is Afs. 20 million including $ 1 million. This silo is being built with technical aid from the USSR.

Agreements have been reached for constructing a number of silos and grain stores in different parts of the country with technical aid from the Federal Republic of Germany.

I. Sugar and Petroleum Store Houses:

In the development plans of the government monopolies, a number of store houses for sugar and petroleum were planned. Most of these projects are awaiting the signing of detailed contracts with the Federal Republic of Germany for technical aid.

While these projects were waiting for foreign aid a number of pressing storage needs were met by domestic resources and from Monopoly revenues. These included: construction of an oil storage tank of 50 tons capacity in Binihisar; installation of 40 tanks with a capacity of 75 cubic meters each at the Siyasang petroleum station; installation of another two tanks with the capacity of 150,000 liters of petroleum in Khowaja Rawash; a sugar storage unit with a capacity of 10 tons in Sorobi; and a number of other store houses in Kunar, Ghardiz, Kilift, and Mazar.

J. Mineral Survey:

In the first quarter of 1343 analysis of samples collected previously continued. In the remaining three quarters activities included exploration and mapping groups for iron, gold, coal, barite, beryl and lapisluzuli. The following geological mapping and topographical surveys were completed: geological mapping on a scale of 1:200,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 on an area of 32,000, 43, 4, 6, 40 and 25 square kilometers respectively. Topographical surveys on a scale of 1:1,000, 1:5,000, and 1:2,000 on an area of 155, 25 and 6 square kilometers respectively. In addition samples were analyzed and excavations and drillings done.

K. Exploration for petroleum and gas:

The discovery of an estimated 62 billion cubic meters of natural gas was the important result of this project. In addition to the work completed in previous years, in 1343 the following progress has been made: mapping of 24,945 square kilometers on a scale of 1:50,000; 388 gravimetric exploratory surveys of 3,750 square kilometers, and drilling of 24,124 meters. During 1343 there were six active drilling units.

L. Petroleum Technical School:

To meet the demand for technical personnel in the field of petroleum which is a new industry in the country, a school with 500 students was envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan. Work on its temporary buildings and preliminary facilities started in 1342. In 1343 a number of temporary buildings for automobile washing, carpentry shop, electric generation and offices were completed.

M. Mines:

Karkar and Ishpushta Coal Mine:

The tunnels of Karkar were reopened after last year's disaster and once again were ready for use. A new tunnel, 2,663 meters long, for safety purposes was constructed and two water pumps were installed. In Ishpushta a safety tunnel of 857 meters in rock and 2,422 meters in coal was completed. For medical treatment of workers, a 15 beds hospital was built and a number of other auxiliary works have been completed.

Dari-Suf Coal Mine:

A number of living quarters were completed and a building for radio telephone was built and air water pumps were installed.

Briquette Factory at Puli-Khumri:

To make coal briquettes, a plant of eight tons per hour capacity was purchased. Fundamental works of the project have been progressing and a number of departments' work such as cutting briquettes flouring mill have been satisfactorily continued.

COST AND EXPENDITURES OF IMPORTANT PROJECTS

(data in millions)

Name of Project		Estimated Cost	Expended up to 1343	Expenditure in 1343	Budget for 1344	Remarks
Naghlu Electric	$	19.06 1/	13.62	3.50	5.60	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	710.14	411.74	174.01	232.61	
Total in Afs		1,573.56	1,028.73	332.56	486.29	
Puli Charkhi Workshop	$	9.63	3.49	1.46	1.30	Part of the foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a Czechoslavakian loan
	Afs	223.42	101.87	59.99	45.56	
Total in Afs		659.84	259.97	126.13	104.45	
Gas and Petroleum Exploration	$	77.00 2/	13.50	6.00	7.00	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	703.00	136.20	59.87	71.14	
Total in Afs		4,191.10	747.75	331.67	388.24	
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	$	11.30	-	0.11	0.20	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	190.00	-	3.07	7.59	
Total in Afs		703.89	-	8.05	16.65	
Gas-Fired Electric Plant	$	6.70	-	3/	3/	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	150.00	-			
Total in Afs		453.51	-			
Mahipar Electric	$	17.50	-	2.41	5.64	Foreign exchange and 75% of the local currency requirements of the project are provided by a Federal Republic of Germany loan
	Afs	180.00	-	9.91	94.86	
Total in Afs		972.75	-	119.08	350.35	
Petroleum Training School	$	3.87	-	0.65	1.00	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	108.00	-	1.48	4.74	
Total in Afs		283.31	-	30.93	50.04	
Technical Training School, Jangalak	$	2.80	-	0.60	0.80	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	93.00	-	6.00	18.97	
Total in Afs		219.84	-	33.18	55.21	

1/ This estimate does not include cost of changes made during construction of project

2/ The extent of this project was reduced from the original plan; therefore the expenditure will be less than the estimate

3/ Included with chemical fertilizer factory

Note: Exchange rate used: 1$ = Afs 40.30

Chapter VII

Transportation And Communication

The removal of the main obstacles to development in transportation and communication attracted high priority in the First Five Year Plan, and the first three years of the Second Plan. During this period more than 50% of the development budget has been spent for development of transportation and communications. As a result, a number of airports, such as Kabul and Kandahar, were built, several important highways were constructed, and lines of communication were improved.

The 107 km. Salang highway and 2.7 km. tunnel through the Hindu Kush Mountains were completed and put into service in 1343. The Kandahar-Herat-Turgundi highway (678 km.) and the Kabul-Turkham highway (232 km.) are rapidly approaching completion in 1344.

Completion of construction and asphalting work on the Kabul-Kandahar-Spinbuldak highway (481 km.) is expected by 1345.

These important achievements have paved the way for increased production and industrialization in the country. Details of transport development in the following pages and industrial achievements as explained on previous pages, indicate a shift to increased investment on directly productive projects from infrastructure which the country previously emphasized.

Highways:

1. Kabul-Turkham highway:

The Kabul-Turkham highway is 232 km. long, has a 10 meter wide right-of-way (7m. asphalted), and has 44 bridges. It was started in 1335 and is expected to be completed in late 1344.

Progress during 1343 included: 34 km. of primary asphalting 26 km. of second layer asphalt, 37,000 cubic meters of leveling and stone work, 2 bridges, 6 culverts, 10 drains and 5,600 cubic meters of protective walls.

2. Salang highway:

The Salang highway is one of the most important routes in Afghanistan. It was constructed under very harsh weather conditions and snowfalls. Construction started in 1337 and was completed in 1343. It is 107 km. long and has a tunnel of 2.7 km. through the Hindu Kush at an elevation of 3,337 meters above sea level. With the completion of this road, the route connecting Kabul and the southern provinces with the northern ones has become 200 km. shorter. The new road has 27 bridges, 358 culverts, 1,230 meters of protective walls, 92 residential buildings and a modern hotel.

3. Kabul-Jabal-us-Siraj highway:

Through 1343, 65 km. of this road have been completed and paved. The remaining 12 km. will be finished in 1344, completing the link to the Salang.

4. Dushi-Shirkhanbandar highway:

The Dushi-Shirkhan highway (214 km.) was begun in 1335. After some delays, it is expected to be completed in 1345. On this road 5 bridges, 31 syphons and 329 culverts have been completed: When finished this road will connect the Salang tunnel with the northern provinces, providing a paved highway from the USSR border to Kabul.

5. Kandahar-Herat-Turgundi highway:

This is the first concrete paved highway in the country. It is 678 km. long with a 12 meter right-of-way of which 7 meters are paved. Its contruction started in 1339 and it is expected to be finished in mid 1344.

Along the Kandahar-Herat-Turgundi highway, in different places, bridges, post offices, buildings, residential houses for road workers, and hotels have been built. Two modern hotels with 40 beds each, one in Farahrud and another one in Herat have been built. On this road 36 long bridges, 187 culverts and 1,163 cubic meters of drains have been constructed. Its two main bridges are on the Farahrud (336 meters), and the Harirud (410 meters)

6. Kabul-Kandahar-Spinbuldak highway:

This is an important transit route from Pakistan and plays a major role in our foreign trade. Its construction and asphalting strated in 1340 and will be completed in1345.Along this route 47 bridges have been built. Its work progress in 1343 includes the primary paving of 115 km., final paving of 121 km. and construction of 29 bridges.

In addition to these main highways some construction work has been done on the Kargha and Paghman road. Survey and designs for construction and asphalting of the Puli Khumri-Mazar-Shiberghan road have been completed and work has already started. This road will connect several northern provinces which are very rich in mineral and agricultural resources.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION
(Kilometers)

Type of Pavement and Name of Road	Total Length	Completed Before 1343	Completed During 1343	Total Completed By End Of 1343
Concrete and Bitumen:				
Turgundi-Herat-Kandahar	679	446	203	649
Asphalt:				
Kabul-Torkham	224	185	26	211
Kabul-Jabal-us-Siraj	77	45	20	65
Salang	108	100	8	108
Dushi-Shirkhanbandar	214	—	72	72
Kabul-Kandahar-Spinbuldak	594	223	120	343
Kabul-Kargha	20	20	—	20
Kabul-Paghman	30	30	—	30
Kabul-Puli Alam	67	—	—	—
Puli Khumri-Mazar-Shiberghan	320	—	—	—
Herat-Islam Kala	124	—	—	—
TOTAL ASPHALT	1778	603	246	849
GRAND TOTAL	2457	1049	449	1498

AFGHAN AIR AUTHORITY

Achievements:

1. Hydro-Meteorological Stations:

Afghanistan is an agricultural country which requires hydrological studies as well as meteorological investigations for the purpose of irrigation. The Afghan Air Authority has taken part in this work by laying down the cornerstones of Lal and Ghalameen Hydrometeorological stations in the Murghab and Hari Rud Valleys which are important for hydrological investigations and meteorological studies.

The studies of these stations in regard to the changing volume of waterflow during different seasons of the year has special importance for planning the irrigation of lands.

Construction and installation of modern meteorological equipment and radio-telephone units were completed in the month of Akrab, 1343. The stations were put into full operation a month later.

2. Synoptic and Agro-meteorological Stations:

Establishment of new synoptic stations from the view points of agriculture and weather forecasting are of the utmost importance.

a. Synoptic Station of Panjab

This station is located in the central mountain ranges in the Helmand Valley area. The construction and installation work was started in 1342 and completed in Mizan, 1343. Since the station is very important for international flights, the Authority is planning to equip the station with necessary communication units in order to enable technical personnel of the station to assist the aircraft flying over the region.

b. Agrometeorological Station of Laghman

Construction work for an agrometeorological station in Laghman was started in 1342 and completed in Jady, 1343. The station is now equipped with meteorological equipment and is being used for agriculture and the study of weather and climate.

c. Construction of Taluqan, Kishm and Ishkashim Stations

The ocnstruction work of Taluqan, Kishm and Ishkashim stations was begun in 1342. It was planned that the stations were to be ready in 1343. But due to unfavourable climate and distance, neither the construction nor the equipping of the stations was completed in 1343. It is hoped that they will be ready by the end of the first quarter of 1344.

In addition, the surveying and choosing of sites for new stations which will serve both agriculture and the study of weather and climate conditions were done in the year under review, and construction work of some of the stations such as Makur, Kalat, Sarobi, Kulangar, Shahrak, and Qala-e-Niaz has been partly completed.

d. Three New Meteorological Stations in Herat Province

These new stations, which are equipped with pilot baloons, are located in Zulfakar, Chesht and Islam Qala.

According to the programs prepared by the Afghan Air Authority, 60 to 70 percent of the country's meteorogical requirements will be provided for with the completion of all stations mentioned above.

3. Training Courses:

For training technical personnel in the fields of aviation, meteorology, air communications and hydrometeorology, the Authority established a training center during the First Five-Year Plan. The students in the different courses at the center are being trained by Afghan and foreign teachers. The graduates of some courses will receive certificates equivalent to a baccalaureate. The outstanding graduates are being sent abroad for further training. Last year, the center offered courses in hydrometeorology (28 students), communications (18 students), radio-technique (18 students), fire extinguishing (two courses, 21 and 13 students), dieselmotors and motor vehicle techniques (14 students) and a higher course in radio for officials of the Authority (11 students). Last year's graduates of fire extinguishing, diesel motors and motor vehicle techniques courses (34,13 and 14 graduates respectively) have been given assignments at Kabul and Kandahar International Airports.

In addition to the completion of Kabul and Kandahar International, and Mazar, Kunduz, Herat and Jalalabad local airports, the following is a summary of achievements of Afghan Air Authority in the year under review:

1. Survey and design of Faizabad, Khost and Maimana airports.
2. Survey and topography of Ghazni airport.
3. Survey of Lashkargah airport.
4. Survey of part of Nangrahar Canal and irrigation system near Jalalabad airport.
5. Repair and grading of existing airport of Maimana.
6. Survey of extension of Jalalabad airport.
7. Excavation and repair of the runway of Herat airport.
8. Assessment of repairing the sinkholes on the sides of the runway of Kunduz airport, and completion and repair of the terminal and other attachments.
9. Assessment of the cost of building the servant quarters of Kandahar International Airport.
10. Construction of a part of Mazar airport.
11. Maintenance of all existing airports in Afghanistan.

Communication:

1. Kabul automatic telephone exchange:

This project includes an expansion of the present 5,000 telephone lines to 7,000. Equipment for this project has been ordered and will soon arrive. Necessary buildings for the project are under construction, and the two buildings are now 70% and 50% completed, respectively.

2. Mazar and Herat automatic telephone exchanges:

These two projects consist of 1,500 automatic telephone lines each. The equipment is ordered and the necessary buildings are under construction.

3. Long distance channel system:

This project is an important means of communication between provinces and to international connections through Islam Kala, Iran. Part of the equipment for this project has been received and has been sent out for installation. The rest will arrive in the following year.

4. Kabul-Turkham long distance channel system:

This is a carry over project from the First Five Year Plan. In 1343, 60 km. of aerial and 13 km. of underground lines were completed. In addition, a building to house the system and communication department was built in Sorobi.

5. Training center:

A new building for the communications and training center is under construction. It is scheduled to be ready for use in 1344.

COST AND EXPENDITURE OF IMPORTANT HIGHWAY PROJEC

(data in millions)

Name of Highway		Estimated Cost	Expended up to 1343	Expenditure in 1343	Budget for 1344	Remarks
Kabul-Torkham	$	10.86	7.42	0.15	0.08	Part of the asphalting cost is provided through a USA grant
	Afs	670.80	594.06	50.37	25.21	
Total in Afs		1,162.94	930.19	57.17	29.04	
Salang Road and Tunnel	$	32.43	31.33	0.80	-	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	743.24	614.50	119.61	18.85	
Total in Afs		2,212.10	2,033.75	155.85	18.85	
Kabul-Jabel Sarai	$	2.62	1.21	0.80	0.80	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	221.50	178.42	13.62	9.34	
Total in Afs		340.19	233.23	49.86	45.74	
Doshi-Sherkhan Bandir	$	10.72	5.92	2.02	4.02	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	544.00	322.48	76.23	65.28	
Total in Afs		1,029.71	490.66	167.74	247.20	
Torghundi-Kandahar	$	70.60	52.70	11.97	5.00	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	819.00	563.24	157.28	113.00	
Total in Afs		4,017.18	2,890.55	699.52	339.50	
Herat-Islam Kala	$	7.70	-	0.13	2.00	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USA loan
	Afs	64.70	-	0.60	11.30	
Total in Afs		413.51	-	5.95	101.90	
Puli Khumri-Mazar	$	26.00	-	1.46	3.02	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	480.00	2.00	8.00	39.09	
Total in Afs		1,657.80	2.00	74.14	175.90	
Kabul-Kandahar	$	54.14	29.88	9.72	7.00	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USA loan
	Afs	283.00	178.73	3.00	-	
Total in Afs		2,735.68	1,532.29	443.32	317.10	
Three Bridges in Nangarhar	$	4.94	3.90	1.04	-	Foreign exchange requirements of the project are provided by a USSR loan
	Afs	93.37	67.20	23.69	-	
Total in Afs		[illegible]7.11	243.87	70.80	-	

Exchange rate used [illegible]

Chapter VIII

Public Health

The main objectives of the public health program are the elimination of epidemics and the extension of preventive and curative medicine. The program therefore includes establishment, and extension, of hospitals and polyclinics, mobile medical units, medical research, and anti-malaria measures.

Public health services continued to expand during 1343. Two new hospital were added during the year, bringing the total number of hospitals in the country to 66. The number of doctors rose to 441, an increase of 66 over the previous year; of beds to 2271 as against 1,997 in the previous year. 13 new pharmacies were added during the year, bringing their total number to 192. The anti-malaria campaign continued to make progress, there were 19 malaria units in operation in 1343, each unit covering a population of approximately 2-250,000 persons.

Some of the more specific achievements are detailed below

A. Curative Medicine.

1. Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital (Kabul): The hospital, completed at the end of 1342 with a capacity of 180 beds, was formally opened by the middle of 1343.

2. Naib Aminullah Khan Hospital in (Logar): Construction of the hospital was completed in 1342, and it was put into service in Assad 1343.

3. Construction of the second story of Ghazni Hospital: To cope with the increasing number of patients it was decided to extend the Ghazni Hospital by adding a second floor to it. Construction of the new floor is to be completed next year.

4. Nangrahar Women's Hospital: A new hospital for women, located at the headquarters of the Nangrahar province, was completed in Jadi 1343. The hospital has a capacity of 60 beds.

5. Baghlan, Badakshan and Shiberghan Hospitals: Construction is in progress and is scheduled to be completed next year.

6. Orgcon, Jaji, Zormat and Gardiz Civil Hospitals: Construction of these hospitals has already started. It is planned to put them into service in 1345.

7. Ghorat, Bamian and Pul-i-Khumri Civil Hospitals: Construction started in 1343 and the hospitals are expected to be completed and put into operation in 1345.

B Preventive Medicine

The Institute of Public Health was officially opened in 1343. The Institute is intended to be a research as well as a teaching center. It conducts courses for sanitarians, compounders, laboratory assistants, and dentists. Its establishment has met a very vital need

Chapter IX

Education

Importance of investment in human capital is now universally recognised. In the case of Afghanistan, in view of past lags and current scarcities of professional and technical skills of all kinds, education and training have become an integral part of development programs in the various sectors. As a consequence, apart from the Ministry of Education, and Kabul University and its faculties practically every government agency engaged in economic development has an education and training program of its own which usually consists of establishment of specialised institutions, or academic and practical training courses, or on-the-job training. The general objective of these activities is to meet the more immediate manpower requirements in different fields.

The educational program of the second plan had the following triple objectives: spread of literacy mainly through extension of primary education; expansion of higher academic as well as scientific, technical and vocational education; and training of personnel required for the implementation of the plan. This chapter reports developments in respect of the first two objectives; activities in the field of training have already been described in the relevant chapters.

Primary Education:

Achievements in the field of primary education have generally exceeded expectations. During 1343, enrollment of village schools was 69,151 or 5 percent more than in the preceding year. Enrollment of primary schools reached 239,010, 13 percent higher than in the previous year. Against the target of one village school and 30 primary schools for the year, eight village schools and 30 primary schools were opened. In addition, 34 vocational institutions and 20 adult training centers were established.

Following is a list of new constructions for village and primary schools:

a. Eight classrooms, six living rooms for teachers and twenty bathrooms were completed in the Ghorat Province.

b. Sixty percent of the construction of Tahdabi and Wapak primary schools in Jaji Maidan, Paktia, has been completed.

c. Thirty percent of a new school building in Kapisa, and 35 percent of Mahmood Iraqui school have been constructed.

d. Additions to four city schools have been made in Kabul.

e. Construction of twenty new schools located in different provinces has started.

f. Practically half of the buildings of eleven village schools have been completed with the voluntary assistance of villages.

Secondary Education:

Enrollment of middle and secondary schools respectively during the year was 21,824 and 4528 or 26 or 27 percent higher than in the previous year. Number of middle and secondary schools during the year rose to 11 and 28 showing an increase of 28 middle and 3 secondary schools over the previous year. Against the target of 15 middle and one secondary school for the year, in response to public demand 25 new middle and three secondary schools were opened.

Building Construction:

a. Attachments to the Nadiria, Habibia and Ghazi high schools were constructed.

b. Eighty percent of the construction work of Kunduz, Maidan Gardiz and Badakhshan middle schools has been completed.

c. Sixty percent of the construction work of the Ghorat dormitory has been completed.

d. Construction work for Spin Boldak dormitory and Laghman Lycee has been started.

Vocational Education:

Vocational schools are perhaps the most important project of the Ministry of Education, for they directly relate to economic and industrial development of the country. The targets of the Plan in regard to vocational schools have not been fully accomplished due to financial difficulties and lack of technical personnel. Achievements in this field are as follows:

a. **Teacher Training Academy:** The plan of the Academy was prepared by UNESCO at the request of the Government of Afghanistan. The Academy was established at the beginning of 1343 in order to meet the needs of the Ministry of Education for trained teachers. This academy has two branches.

1) Branch of training of teachers for teachers' training schools

Students of this branch who are university graduates, graduate from the Academy after one years' academic study and practical work in the other Branch of the academy. In the course of this training, candidates work as counterparts of their foreign professors and get training assignments in teachers' training schools.

2) A Sample School. The students of this branch are graduates of the ninth grade. They study for three years and get practical training by teaching in Bibi Mahro primary school. The graduates of this branch get teaching assignments in primary schools.
This academy has a modern library and an educational material center which were established with aid from UNICEF. In 1343, there were 90 students, 17 counterparts, and 43 foreign experts were employed with the help of UNESCO and UNICEF. UNESCO has agreed to send every year two counterparts abroad for further training. Accordingly, two counterparts were sent to the University of London during the year.

The cost of the training material, audio-visual equipment, books and transportation granted to the Academy in 1343 amounted to $ 25,500.

b. **Higher Teachers' Training College:** This college was established in 1343 with the assistance of UNESCO and the I.D.A. Graduates of the twelfth grade especially of teachers' training schools, are enrolled in the college for a training of two years.

In 1343, there were five foreign experts, including the dean of the college, and six counterparts on the teaching staff, in addition to a number of domestic personnel on the administrative staff of the college.

I.D.A. granted $ 12,100 worth of books, audio-visual equipment and materials for science teaching in 1343.

During the first year of its life, the Department of Psychology has prepared and printed a book on psychology.

c. **Vocational Education Guidance Department:** This Department was established in 1343 in order to study the needs of employing agencies for technical personnel and to revise the curricula of vocational schools according to the requirements of the agencies employing their graduates.

d. **Buildings and Equipment for Vocational Schools:**

(i) The International Development Association agreed to loan to the Government of Afghanistan the sum of three million dollars for the building and equipment of the following seven vocational schools in the provinces:

1) ~~Vocational~~ Agricultural School in Herat.
2) School of Mechanical Work in Herat.
3) Vocational Agricultural School in Kandahar.
4) Mechanical School in Kandahar.
5) Teachers' Training Academy in Kabul.
6) Two Technical Teachers' Training School in Kabul.

(ii) The following list shows construction work completed fully or partly during 1343:

1) Dining hall of Kandahar Teachers' Training School together with a kitchen and a shower room have been completed.

2) A kitchen a shower room, 12 bathrooms and two store rooms were built for Nangrahar Teachers' Training.

3) Two rooms were constructed for the laboratory of Herat Teachers' Training School. Construction of a kitchen, bath, store rooms and a deep well was more than half complete.

4) Construction of a ten room dormitory for the Industrial School was begun by the students of the school. Students of the Carpentry and Architectural Dept of the Industrial School have built two store rooms for their school. The Hotel Management School was provided with an electric water pump and necessary plumbing.

5) Construction of Abo Hanifa School was completed in 1343.

(iii) Provision of Material and Equipment:

1) A part of the equipment for physics and biology laboratories of Kandahar Teachers' Training School was provided.

2) Some furniture was provided for the dormitory of the Hotel Management school.

3) The construction and equipping of Kabul, Kandahar and Khost mechanical schools with assistance from the Government of Western Germany, were satisfactorily carried out according to the plan.

Some Other Highlights in the Educational Field During the Year Were:

(i) The Department published 803,600 copies of text books in the

Education Press. The press was leased to Franklin Books program for carrying out necessary improvements.

(ii) **Women's Welfare Society:** The achievements of the society during the year were as follows:

a. A new department of home economics and guidance was established.

b. A professional twelfth grade was added to Professional high school, and a baby nursing section was added to the educational department of the society.
c A Voluntary Women's association was formed.
d. Branches of the society were opened in Herat, Mazar and Kataghan.
e. A new secretarial course was opened.
f. Eight adult education courses were completed.
g. Enrollment of the Professional School reached 90, of adult education courses 80, and of kindergartens 245.

(iii) Museum and Maintenance of Antiquities: Achievements of the Department were:

a. 95 percent of the repair work of two arches of the Mosque in Herat.
b. Repair work of the Tomb of Sultan Abdul Razaqe in Ghazni was partly completed.
c Repairing of the Babur Shah Mosque and Museum of Bamian was nearly completed.
d. Some antique articles, photographic equipment, cabinets and an automobile were provided for the Department.

University Education:

Total enrollment of the university during the year was 3126, an increase of 24 percent over the previous year. Faculty-wise distribution of students during the year was as follows:

Medicine	565
Law	489
Natural Sciences	456
Letters	362
Theology	90
Agriculture	166
Engineering	238
Economics	298
Pharmacy	67
Home Economics	45
Education	229

It will be seen that the largest number of students went to the Faculty of Medicine.

1. New Construction: The various faculties of the university which were previously scattered in the different parts of the city moved to the newly built campus in Ali Abad last year. This will help in promoting corporate life among students and should also ensure better academic atmosphere.

2. Equipment: The equipment of the university was acquired under two separate projects: equipment for the center such as beds, chairs, deskes bed sheets and other office dormitory equipment, and equipment for the Faculties of Education, Literature, Economics, Law, Engineering, Science, Theology, Agriculture, Pharmacy and Nangrahar Medical Faculty. The Faculty of Medicine acquired new equipment for its anatomy, biochemistry, and bacteriological laboratories.

Books were ordered for the libraries of the faculties. Several books and magazines were presented to the university by foreign countries. Cultural delegations were exchanged with foreign countries of which France, Germany, Bulgaria, USSR and United Arab Republic are more notable. A number of foreign professors were invited to give lectures in their respective fields. Foreign students from USSR, India, Iran, U.S.A. and Bulgaria have joined the Kabul University under an exchange program.

Chapter X
Miscellaneous

1. Press and Information:

A. Radio

A new broadcasting station has been built. A more powerful short wave transmitter is to be installed for internal and external services. The project started in 1335 and was completed in 1343. The total cost of the project is Afs. 34 million in addition to $ 1.8 million in foreign exchange. For program arrangement another annex with a cost of Afs. 3.5 million was taken in hand in 1343 and 48% of the work has been finished. A transmitter building as part of the radio project, costing Afs. 5 million, is under construction of which 50% has been completed

B. Film Laboratory Project

Construction of a film laboratory for preparing and processing films and sound recording started in 1343 and its completion is scheduled by 1344. The cost of the project is estimated at Afs. 4 million, including $ 265,000 of foreign exchange.

C. Government Printing Press

In order to meet the increasing printing needs of the country it was decided to build a modern printing house with necessary technical equipment and machinery. The estimated cost of the project is Afs. 59 million in addition to $ 2.34 million in foreign currency. 90% of construction of the building and of equipment installation have been completed.

2. Kabul Municipality:

The Kabul Municipality, with a development budget of Afs. 18,283,800 for the year, achieved the following:

A. Sanitation

Protecting the health of its citizens and controlling disease are two of the most important objectives of the Municipality. To achieve these objectives, a better sanitation system was introduced in the city. Steps were taken to ensure clean streets, roads and blocks and public latrines, sale of food articles under hygienic conditions, and provision of a pure water supply.

About 2,000 health cards were issued, and public baths, tea stalls and restaurants were regulated for better hygiene. Storekeepers were instructed to follow sanitary rules in their daily business. Garbage from several districts was removed and about 700 garbagemen were employed in various parts of the city for sweeping and cleaning blocks and main roads. In order to protect the health of the citizens from possible illness about ten ditches were filled, and drains cleaned, in different parts of the city. Two public parks near Chamchamast river and in the Barikoot district were built.

B. Construction and paving

Paving of roads in Shirkat-i-Karakul, Deh Bori, Parke Zarnigar and Shahrara districts has been completed. Also, the Mohammed Jan Khan Watt, Zarnigar street Pulikheshty, and Shershah Mina road were paved.

C. Water Supply

The second part of the water supply network project was completed during the year and 46 kilometers of pipes with dimensions of 150mm to 600mm were laid. Total cost of this project was $ 752,018. The project was completed within eleven months.

D. Electric Lighting

Zarnigar Public Park was equipped with electric lights during the year. Sanai Malik Asghar and Pulikheshty streets were also lighted.

E. General Survey of Kabul City

A survey of Kabul City and a plan for its future extension were taken in hand. Blueprints of the following were prepared with the help of a Soviet team:

1. A master plan for the future development of Kabul City
2. A water distribution system
3. Canalization and
4. Transportation

In addition, designs for two small districts of Zendabanan were prepared.

Hydrology and Hydrogeology: To find new sources for the additional amount of needed water for the city, hydrological surveys have started. The flow of water in the juis and rivers of Kabul and Logar has been analyzed from the bacteriological and physical points of view.

More than one thousand wells were dug in different parts of the city of which three are equipped with necessary water filters.

Appendix - List Of Tables

DETAIL OF DOMESTIC REVENUES
(thous. of afghanis)

	1341	1342	1343	1344 Revised Estimates
100 Direct Taxes	319.916	369.337	447.793	506.000
110 Individual Income	113,588	159,955	238,373	250,000
120 Company Income	77,075	78,841	80,619	100,000
130 Land	46,361	40,845	44,345	86,000
140 Livestock	82,892	89,696	84,456	70,000
200 Indirect Taxes	1.127.078	1.714.943	1.917.402	2.094.000
210 Import Duties	883,619	946,377	1,095,051	1,173,000
220 Export Duties	74,741	76,739	80,083	130,000
230 Tax on Sale of Consumer Goods	71,601	90,745	197,615	46,000
240 Tax on Commercial Transactions	88,955	592,655	529,466	731,000
250 Monopoly Duties	8,162	8,428	15,187	14,000
300 Income Sale of Property & Service	115.388	148.820	197.461	276.000
310 Sale of Natural Resources	44,682	56,050	105,788	171,000
320 Sale of Other Property	34,500	46,272	42,631	40,000
330 Sale of Prison Mfg.	268	465	297	-
340 Printing Services & Products	2,759	3,131	2,879	2,500
350 Postal & Telegraph Service	20,765	28,763	29,278	35,000
360 Radio & Telephone Service	10,662	11,924	13,232	14,000
370 Public Health Service	1,751	1,887	2,353	2,500
390 Other Public Services	1	328	1,003	11,000
400 Revenues License Fees & Fines	76.697	89.925	110.831	90.000
410 Sale of Vehicle Licenses	1,788	1,782	49	2,000
420 Sale of Identity Documents	843	818	1,609	1,500
430 Notary & Court Charges	26,735	27,822	38,327	35,000
440 Fines & Penalties	2,461	2,477	2,408	-
450 Custom Fines & Penalties	8,401	23,765	10,462	10,000
460 License & Permits n.e.c.	1,177	871	12,159	1,500
470 Fees & Fines n.e.c.	35,292	32,390	45,817	40,000
500 Income Use of Property & Money	29.681	110.318	86.093	116.000
510 Rental of Real Estate	7,064	6,643	17,473	12,000
520 Rental of Other Property	13,850	22,713	8,359	4,000
530 Interest on Bank Deposits	1,754	134	184	-
540 Interest on Loans	32	996	341	-
550 Investments	6,537	79,054	59,416	100,000
560 Other Income Property & Money	444	778	320	-
600 Income From Gov't Enterprises	388.791	567.837	347.122	826.000
610 Gov't Monopoly Operations	367,307	393,667	156,290	568,000
620 Gov't Cooperative & Depot	-	-	-	36,000
640 Textile Plant Operations	290	-	-	-
650 Utility Operations	113	50,053	20,550	25,000
660 Depot Operations	-	-	-	-
690 Other Gov't Enterprises	21,082	124,117	170,282	197,000

(continued)

	1341	1342	1343	1344 Revised Estimates
700 Other Incomes	93,205	79,182	24,620	60,000
710 Delinquent Tax Collections	39,882	45,612	49,757	50,000
720 Contributions	6,948	4,159	5,748	-
730 Miscellaneous Income	46,375	29,410	9,115	10,000
800 Non-Revenue Incomes	29,895	56,868	58,256	29,000
810 Refunds of Overpayments	7,310	7,447	6,507	6,000
820 Repayment of Loans to Gov't Employees	3,367	2,716	1,958	3,000
830 Cash Repayment of Advances	19,182	38,991	43,582	20,000
840 Transfer From Other Agencies	35	7,715	6,209	-
Sub Total 100-800	2,180,650	3,137,230	3,189,578	3,997,000
Commodity Assistance and Special Proceeds not Included Above	51,350	182,884	241,825	671,000
TOTAL Domestic Revenue	2,232,000	3,220,114	3,431,403	4,668,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

FOREIGN LOANS AND GRANTS

For Development Projects and Technical Assistance
(million of dollars)

	1337/38	1338/39	1339/40	Second Half 40	1341	1342	1343	1344 Budget
U.S.S.R.								
Loans	21.88	17.66	27.68	6.28	31.69	22.64	31.68	35.97
Grants 1/	.50	5.50	13.75	8.75	18.70	13.90	12.00	5.00
Total	22.38	23.16	41.43	15.03	50.39	36.54	43.68	40.97
U.S.A.								
Loans	5.09	.28	.11	.33	-	1.23	.40	2.00
Grants 2/	8.31	15.20	18.09	16.50	19.74	23.68	22.00	20.74
Total	13.40	15.48	18.20	16.83	19.74	24.91	22.40	22.74
Germany								
Loans	-	-	-	2.22	4.20	1.60	6.54	11.35
Grants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.35
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.70
Czechoslovakia								
Loans	1.20	1.75	.71	-	.92	1.12	1.50	3.29
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.20	1.75	.71	-	.92	1.12	1.50	3.29
U.N.								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.20	1.20	1.22
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.20	1.20	1.22
All Sources								
Loans	28.17	19.69	28.50	8.83	36.81	26.59	40.12	52.61
Grants	8.81	20.70	31.84	25.25	38.44	38.78	35.20	27.31
Total	36.98	40.39	60.34	34.08	75.25	65.37	75.32	79.92

1/ Excluding technical assistance; development projects only
2/ Includes technical assistance; in 1342, this amounted to $6.4 of the $22 million total

Source: Ministry of Planning

EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY
(thous. of afghanis)

	1341			1342			1343 p			1344 Budget
	Ordinary	Devel.	Total	Ordinary	Devel.	Total	Ordinary	Devel.	Total	Totals:(e)
1. Ministry of court	20,947		20,947	23,988		23,988	26,988		26,988	
2. National Assembly	13,973		13,973	14,382		14,382	8,767		8,767	Ordinary =
3. Senate	610		610	528		528	1,228		1,228	2,833,672
4. Prime Ministry	19,493	452	19,945	23,392		23,392	23,973		23,973	
5. National Defense	593,634		593,634	645,994		645,994	778,305		778,305	
6. Foreign Affairs	84,592		84,592	65,979		65,979	70,194		70,194	Development =
7. Interior (civil)	31,044		31,044	37,010		37,010	50,608		50,608	1,939,328
8. Interior (police)	99,536		99,536	112,786		112,786	145,910		145,910	
9. Justice	13,099		13,099	20,038		20,038	37,790		37,790	
10. Finance-Foreign Debt	257,603		257,603	543,406		543,406	378.685		378.685	
Finance-Other	126,775	5,247	132,022	155,608	50,783	206,391	151,159	44,637	195,796	
11. Education	167,096	37,346	204,442	227,908	80,860	308,768	300,451	55,473	355,924	
12. Health	47,717	17,484	65,201	62,215	12,868	75,083	75,693	13,282	88,975	
13. Communications	33,098	8,869	41,967	41,605	7,867	49,472	27,687	19,545	47,232	
14. Public Works	53,144	791,081	844,225	57,952	861,944	919,896	76,587	844,898	921,485	
15. Agriculture	44,590	32,443	77,033	48,814	56,015	104,828	48,787	51,194	99,981	
16. Mines & Industries	41,539	367,324	408,863	50,082	439,084	489,166	45,068	443,874	488,942	
17. Planning	10,005		10,005	20,209		20,209	21,966		21,966	
18. Commerce	8,061		8,061	14,389	188	14,576	11,788	301	12,089	
19. Press & Information	23,727	10,158	33,885	39,733	84,597	124,330	33,369	36,275	69,644	
20. Tribal Affairs	20,800		20,800	24,780		24,780	26,283		26,283	
21. Kabul University	39,097	41,985	81,082	59,013	34,449	93,462	67,103	9,618	76,721	
22. Health Institutes	24,838	795	25,633	27,736	7,828	35,564	30,941	584	31,525	
23. Faculty of Medicine	9,283	1,299	10,582	10,629	,987	12,616	11,730	2,176	13,906	
24. Olympic Department	2,092		2,092	2,658		2,658	2,879		2,879	
25. Civil Aviation Auth.	16,008	44,132	60,140	24,050	6,734	30,784	33,076	7,753	40,829	
26. General Transport Dept.	3,665		3,665	13,669		13,669	6,538		6,538	
27. Helmand Valley Auth. 1/	37,277	70,008	107,285	34,080	90,250	124,330	35,063	54,604	89,667	
28. Rural Development		14,338	14,338		19,991	19,991		18,871	18,871	
29. Cartographic Inst.	6,266	3,452	9,718	5,890	2,975	8,864	6,675	817	7,492	
30. Water and Soil Survey				522	6,616	7,138	3,660	10,263	13,923	
Totals	1849,608	1446,413	3296,021	2409,043	1765,034	4174,077	2538,951	1614,165	4153,116	4,773,000

Source: Ministry of Finance

1/ Including Kabul office of H.V.A.

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY AND MAJOR OBJECT, 1341
Ordinary and Development Combined
(thous. of afghanis)

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	TOTAL
1. Ministry of Court	5,997	5,120	8,763	1,022	-	-	-	45	20,947
2. National Assembly	9,974	1,279	272	1,290	1,143	-	-	15	13,973
3. Senate	398	37	17	148	-	-	-	10	610
4. Prime Ministry	15,073	660	2,036	1,870	-	5	-	302	19,945
5. National Defense	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	593,634
6. Foreign Affairs	18,546	15,289	402	2,915	46,131	1,139	-	170	84,592
7. Interior (civil)	19,875	1,636	6,221	3,149	-	53	-	110	31,044
8. Interior (police)	58,625	3,492	30,432	5,810	190	711	-	275	99,536
9. Justice	10,494	349	1,942	224	7	-	~~[illegible]~~	82	13,099
10. Finance	39,541	6,528	12,547	4,749	4,598	29,829	257,603	34,230	389,625
11. Education	110,359	10,380	42,118	5,861	31,795	2,853	-	1,076	204,442
12. Health	18,441	8,426	13,985	4,804	12,680	6,750	-	115	65,201
13. Communications	20,085	6,768	3,097	11,308	-	653	-	55	41,967
14. Public Works	25,344	1,527	17,451	214	799,600	-	-	90	844,225
15. Agriculture	35,080	6,367	13,991	9,760	11,619	216	-	-	77,033
16. Mines & Industries	15,665	7,212	13,107	368,597	2,850	1,309	-	122	408,863
17. Planning	2,117	970	427	380	-	6,082	-	30	10,005
18. Commerce	5,435	1,365	444	802	-	-	-	15	8,061
19. Press & Information	8,435	5,056	1,110	-	9,466	8,531	-	1,286	33,885
20. Tribal Affairs	17,027	213	1,492	568	1,052	379	-	70	20,800
21. Kabul University	20,252	8,079	9,163	4,968	37,016	1,397	-	205	81,082
22. Health Institutes	8,228	1,747	14,727	795	-	24	-	112	25,633
. Faculty of Medicine	6,240	464	1,612	1,599	-	577	-	90	10,582
Public Department	467	947	551	108	-	9	-	10	2,092
Civil Aviation Authority	9,893	2,132	4,587	536	40,768	2,178	-	45	60,140
General Transport Department	2,853	269	314	118	70	41	-	-	3,665
. Helmand Valley Authority Dept.	20,207	2,954	10,593	6,884	66,542	106	-	-	107,288
Rural Development	7,888	1,611	3,430	530	849	-	-	57	14,338
29. Cartographic Institute	2,390	498	1,764	753	4,102	111	-	100	9,718
Totals	514,932	101,376	216,596	439,735	1070,478	62,951	257,603	38,717	3,296,021

Source: Ministry of Finance

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY AND MAJOR OBJECT, 1342
Ordinary and Development Combined
(thous. of afghanis)

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	TOTAL
1. Ministry of Court	6,982	5,715	9,061	2,144	-	1	-	83	23,988
2. National Assembly	11,749	1,401	295	537	400	-	-	-	14,382
3. Senate	474	37	17	-	-	-	-	-	528
4. Prime Ministry	17,591	1,544	2,445	1,639	-	15	-	159	23,392
5. National Defense	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	645,994
6. Foreign Affairs	26,259	27,043	529	6,832	2,002	3,290	-	25	65,979
7. Interior (civil)	25,134	1,444	6,416	3,755	100	55	-	105	37,010
8. Interior (police)	71,332	3,986	33,034	2,655	540	957	-	283	112,786
9. Justice	14,605	1,492	1,857	1,872	17	-	-	195	20,038
10. Finance	52,785	25,392	18,453	3,882	50,666	54,251	543,406	963	749,797
11. Education	146,547	14,067	61,003	15,340	65,520	4,371	-	1,920	308,768
12. Health	24,843	10,654	18,971	3,312	9,556	7,638	-	-	75,083
13. Communications	24,504	11,195	5,365	7,607	226	575	-	-	49,472
14. Public Works	326,105	92,997	367,294	16,924	114,470	2,105	-	-	919,896
15. Agriculture	40,258	7,010	19,516	15,074	22,298	666	-	16	104,828
16. Mines & Industries	148,150	68,521	195,753	69,839	2,499	3,868	-	36	489,166
17. Planning	2,432	2,167	428	1,044	-	14,102	-	36	20,209
18. Commerce	7,664	4,821	518	1,511	34	-	-	16	14,576
19. Press & Information	9,678	7,192	2,976	1,993	82,880	18,333	-	1,278	124,330
20. Tribal Affairs	21,197	206	1,493	899	680	284	-	22	24,780
21. Kabul University	31,790	9,986	14,336	5,972	29,099	2,205	-	73	93,462
22. Health Institutes	9,602	1,707	16,336	6,990	837	13	-	78	35,564
23. Faculty of Medicine	7,082	705	1,892	1,987	-	915	-	35	12,616
24. Olympic Department	749	903	929	58	-	14	-	5	2,658
25. Civil Aviation Authority	14,541	30,176	5,059	1,811	5,347	275	-	575	30,784
26. General Transport Department	3,670	8,821	350	637	76	114	-	-	13,669
27. Helmand Valley Authority	48,480	10,469	54,524	9,063	1,707	39	-	50	124,330
28. Rural Development	10,244	1,584	3,021	3,166	1,837	140	-	-	19,991
29. Cartographic Institute	2,989	477	1,711	1,658	1,753	254	-	21	8,864
30. Water and Soil Survey	1,347	478	460	828	3,000	1,018	-	7	7,138
Totals	1,108,783	325,193	844,541	189,029	395,545	115,497	543,406	6,089	4,174,077

Source: Ministry of Finance

Money and Banking 1

MONEY SUPPLY, 1341 1/
(thous. of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches	Da Afghanistan Bank Head Office	National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Bank	TOTAL
1. Banknotes Issued	--	--	4,249,800	--	--	4,249,800
2. Banknotes Held	--	491,707	508,277	108,479	63,721	1,172,184
3. Banknotes in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	3,077,616
4. Coins Issued	83,745	--	--	--	--	83,745
5. Coins Held	--	12,100	14,899	136	9	27,144
6. Coins in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	56,601
7. Private Demand Deposits 2/	--	49,059	203,347	200,691	133,416	586,512
8. Money Supply (3+6+7)	--	--	--	--	--	3,720,729

1/ At the end of Hoot, 1341 (20 March 1963)
2/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks)

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Money and Banking 2

MONEY SUPPLY, 1342 1/
(thous. of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches	Da Afghanistan Bank Head Office	National Bank	Pashtany Commercial Ban	TOTAL
1. Banknotes Issued	--	--	4,549,089	--	--	4,549,8
2. Banknotes Held	--	233,089	282,360	137,477	106,732	759,6
3. Banknotes in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	3,790,1
4. Coins Issued	100,957	--	--	--	--	100,9
5. Coins Held	--	21,447	19,804	195	7	41,4
6. Coins in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	59,5
7. Private Demand Deposits 2/	--	52,510	278,734	274,478	130,705	736,4
8. Money Supply (3+6+7)	--	--	--	--	--	4,586,0

1/ At the end of Hoot, 1342 (20 March 1964)
2/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks)

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

MONEY SUPPLY, 1343 1/
(thous. of afghanis)

	Treasury	Da Afghanistan Bank Branches	Da Afghanistan Bank Head Office	National Bank	Pashtary Commercial Bank	TOTAL
1. Banknotes Issued	--	--	5,109,800	--	--	5,109,800
2. Banknotes Held	--	181,650	169,470	69,283	63,026	483,429
3. Banknotes in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	4,626,371
4. Coins Issued	123,224	--	--	--	--	123,224
5. Coins Held	--	10,352	21,065	111	121	31,649
6. Coins in Circulation	--	--	--	--	--	91,575
7. Private Demand Deposits 2/	--	63,970	278,930	196,808	120,650	660,358
8. Money Supply (3+6+7)	--	--	--	--	--	5,378,304

1/ At the end of Hoot, 1343 (20 March 1965)
2/ Excluding deposits by the Government, Government Enterprises and Financial Institutions (Investment Banks)

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Money and Banking 4

DERIVATION OF MONEY SUPPLY
(thous. of afghanis)

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Bank Notes Issued Da Afghanistan Bank	2,339.9	2,399.8	3,049.8	4,249.8	4,549.8	5,109.
Plus Coins Issued	61.9	44.1	46.0	83.7	101.0	123.
Sub-Total	2,401.8	2,443.9	3,095.8	4,333.5	4,650.8	5,233.
Less:						
Coins Held by the Banking System	17.5	17.1	17.1	27.1	41.5	31.
Bank Notes Held by Commercial Banks	508.9	295.0	504.0	1,172.2	759.7	483.
Equals:						
Notes & Coins in Circulation	1,875.4	2,131.7	2,574.7	3,134.2	3,849.6	4,717.
Plus:						
Private Demand Deposits	354.3	221.5	331.3	586.5	736.4	660.
Equals:						
TOTAL Money Supply	2,230.7	2,353.2	2,906.0	3,720.7	4,586.0	5,378.

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Money and Banking 5

DEMAND DEPOSITS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS
(millions of afghanis)

	Payable in Afghanis			Payable in Foreign Exchange		
	1341	1342	1343	1341	1342	1343
Da Afghanistan Bank						
Private Sector	252.4	331.2	343.0	49.9	31.0	30.2
Government Sector	485.0	609.3	303.7	36.7	51.6	34.2
Government Enterprises	543.4	473.5	507.3	19.2	10.5	13.3
Other Commercial Banks	156.4	202.6	129.0	0.7	2.7	4.2
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	21.3	9.5	22.0	1.9	0.1	0.1
Bank Millie						
Private Sector	200.7	274.5	197.0	-	-	-
Government Sector	1.8	2.9	0.2	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	27.4	17.2	11.3	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	-	2.7	3.9	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	5.0	2.3	1.5	-	-	-
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank						
Private Sector	133.4	130.7	121.0	2.5	11.7	10.4
Government Sector	3.1	6.0	0.8	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	44.4	18.3	21.8	0.8	1.6	-
Other Commercial Banks	0.2	0.3	0.2		-	
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	-	0.2	-	-	

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

TIME DEPOSITS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS
(millions of afghanis)

	Payable in Afghanis			Payable in Foreign Exchange		
	1341	1342	1343	1341	1342	1343
Da Afghanistan Bank						
Private Sector	84.1	43.7	99.3	-	-	-
Government Sector	49.4	82.6	56.5	-	9.6	0.4
Government Enterprises	12.6	22.2	32.1	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	2.4	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Bank Millie						
Private Sector	28.8	33.2	168.1	-	-	-
Government Sector	1.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	16.2	29.6	13.3	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank						
Private Sector	54.0	88.7	186.6	3.5	7.0	5.1
Government Sector	42.1	40.0	13.1	-	-	-
Government Enterprises	68.0	93.1	73.1	-	-	-
Other Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Financial Inst.	-	9.9	27.1	-	-	-

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade 1

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Multilateral								
Karakul	13,265	11,551	13,288	9,620	9,259	14,817	15,832	10,451
Wool	n.a.	1,109	1,827	1,191	380	772	391	40
Cotton	n.a.	2,029	1,298	903	566	276	50	618
Other	n.a.		1,212	1,384	2,078	1,618	1,225	1,477
Total		14,689	17,625	13,098	12,283	17,483	17,498	12,586
Bilateral								
Wool	n.a.	5,116	8,818	7,875	5,632	10,203	5,701	6,602
Cotton	n.a.	7,727	6,063	5,458	6,321	9,007	12,108	14,637
Other	n.a.		1,856	3,716	4,676	7,160	9,138	7,021
Total		12,843	16,737	17,049	16,628	26,370	26,947	28,261
All Areas								
Karakul	13,265	11,551	13,288	9,620	9,259	14,817	15,832	10,451
Wool	7,463	6,225	10,645	9,067	6,012	10,975	6,092	6,642
Cotton	12,172	6,642	7,362	6,362	6,887	9,283	12,158	15,255
Other	1,786	3,115	3,068	5,099	6,754	8,778	10,363	8,498
Total	34,686	27,532	34,362	30,146	28,911	43,853	44,445	40,847

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISBURSEMENTS, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Multilateral:								
Gov't Budget	6,995	5,380	5,657	7,450	6,051	4,826	6,100	5,194
Debt Service	1,110	2,770	802	1,998	3,480	5,417	3,495	4,071
Monopolies	4,034	2,396	2,099	2,056	1,764	1,402	1,242	1,433
Ariana	886	1,021	695	759	1,349	1,011	1,249	1,058
Industries	4,410	1,963	2,244	1,955	1,059	1,357	1,217	1,534
Other	461	639	444	993	877	1,348	1,196	952
Total	17,896	14,169	11,942	15,211	14,579	15,360	14,501	14,244
Bilateral:								
Gov't Budget	4,798	1,845	5,253	5,723	7,754	6,145	3,544	3,583
Debt Service	1,166	5,904	10,781	6,644	6,342	7,304	8,162	4,863
Monopolies	9,787	4,199	6,260	7,314	8,939	8,586	7,333	11,111
PTB-transit	-	-	-	-	884	1,041	500	325
Industries	441	2,747	1,515	1,376	250	1,794	1,653	2,183
Other	121	134	456	667	588	388	549	750
Total	16,313	14,829	24,265	21,724	24,757	25,259	21,737	22,816
All Areas:								
Gov't Budget	11,793	7,225	10,910	13,173	13,805	10,971	9,644	8,777
Public Debt Service	2,276	8,674	11,583	8,642	9,822	12,721	11,657	8,934
Monopolies	13,821	6,595	8,359	9,370	10,703	9,988	8,575	12,544
Ariana	886	1,021	695	759	1,349	1,011	1,249	1,058
Industries	4,851	4,710	3,759	3,331	1,309	3,151	2,870	3,717
PTB-transit	-	-	-	-	884	1,041	500	325
Other	582	773	900	1,660	1,465	1,736	1,745	1,702
GRAND TOTAL	34,209	28,999	36,207	36,936	39,335	40,619	36,238	37,060

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade 3

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS
1340 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Karakul	132	2,494	845	341	226	-	134	261	2,482	99	34	2,217	9,259
Wool	14	67	7	31	52	123	5	15	x	42	5	54	380
Cotton	154	25	10	x	2	-	12	x	67	283	1	12	566
Other	645	146	131	187	365	76	62	115	57	80	112	150	2,078
Total	945	2,732	993	559	645	199	213	391	2,606	504	152	2,433	12,283
Bilateral:													
Wool	707	115	145	153	75	111	374	351	1,170	836	540	1,054	5,632
Cotton	1,092	199	1,869	731	901	39	482	220	34	10	203	541	6,321
Other	638	393	241	267	688	426	123	306	338	171	580	504	4,676
Total	2,437	707	2,255	1,151	1,664	576	979	877	1,542	1,017	1,323	2,099	16,628
GRAND TOTAL	3,382	3,439	3,248	1,710	2,309	775	1,193	1,268	4,148	1,521	1,475	4,532	28,911

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS
1341 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Karakul	2	235	3,197	375	164	209	289	1,702	1,950	1,092	3,356	2,245	14,817
Wool	102	91	22	106	106	39	27	13	46	23	73	124	772
Cotton	18	-	1	8	46	x	122	14	x	-	17	49	276
Other	89	104	160	100	122	146	138	119	160	155	117	211	1,618
Total	211	430	3,380	589	438	394	576	1,848	2,156	1,270	3,563	2,629	17,483
Bilateral:													
Wool	1,196	794	195	91	224	641	1,300	1,794	1,120	818	946	1,084	10,203
Cotton	915	948	967	210	-	134	457	1,800	1,142	540	1,346	548	9,007
Other	383	76	130	326	1,186	523	674	453	437	258	585	2,127	7,160
Total	2,494	1,818	1,292	627	1,410	1,298	2,431	4,047	2,699	1,616	2,877	3,759	26,370
GRAND TOTAL	2,705	2,248	4,672	1,216	1,849	1,619	3,007	5,895	4,855	2,885	6,441	6,388	43,853

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade 5

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS
1342 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Karakul	97	3,293	2,430	719	429	294	223	2,198	59	526	4,238	1,316	15,83
Wool	6	64	20	21	-	48	x	17	[illegible]	64	6	138	39
Cotton	-	-	x	6	-	44	-	-	x	x	-	-	5
Other	4	768	51	53	45	49	46	40	61	43	34	31	1,22
Total	97	4,125	2,522	799	474	435	269	2,254	127	633	4,278	1,485	17,49
Bilaterals:													
Wool	92	130	262	27	144	554	279	673	950	283	583	1,725	5,70
Cotton	-	2,158	87	2,168	3,100	419	1,123	513	753	154	394	1,239	12,10
Other	14	606	415	376	79	326	2,806	8	210	541	272	3,482	9,13
Total	106	2,894	764	2,571	3,323	1,300	4,207	1,194	1,915	979	1,248	6,446	26,94
GRAND TOTAL	204	7,019	3,286	3,371	3,797	1,735	4,477	3,448	2,042	1,612	5,526	7,930	44,44

x = Less than $500

Source: **De Afghanistan Bank**

Foreign Trade 6

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS
1343 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Karakul	808	1,848	1,112	380	256	226	46	1,657	30	1,487	44	2,556	10,451
Wool	13	x	23	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	3	40
Cotton	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	618
Other	11	16	43	22	43	53	56	46	33	54	22	1,077	1,477
Total	832	1,865	1,178	405	299	279	101	1,703	64	1,541	66	4,253	12,586
Bilateral:													
Wool	1,149	418	271	333	166	699	141	426	505	724	368	1,401	6,602
Cotton	2,033	2,763	410	560	678	251	786	2,359	458	1,602	774	1,962	14,637
Other	489	280	447	582	591	558	281	711	327	495	310	1,951	7,021
Total	3,671	3,289	1,128	1,475	1,436	1,507	1,208	3,497	1,289	2,821	1,452	5,315	28,261
GRAND TOTAL	4,503	5,326	2,307	1,881	1,735	1,786	1,309	5,203	1,353	4,362	1,518	9,568	40,847

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade 7

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISBURSEMENTS
1340 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

Purpose	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Gov't Budget	707	502	665	517	479	761	80	247	222	329	522	1,020	6,051
Debt Service	1,530	-	27	69	-	-	-	1,545	122	-	27	159	3,480
Monopolies	24	425	11	235	214	238	x	344	x	24	x	248	1,764
Ariana	x	195	86	153	172	80	6	135	215	81	94	132	1,349
Industries	17	49	296	50	49	132	65	16	12	186	100	87	1,059
Other	40	197	34	183	43	17	16	47	21	36	42	201	877
Total	2,318	1,367	1,120	1,208	958	1,228	168	2,335	592	656	785	1,847	14,579
Bilateral:													
Gov't Budget	946	555	208	280	164	1,506	-	201	933	27	768	2,166	7,754
Debt Service	158	-	-	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,706	-	6,342
Monopolies	671	442	407	1,116	1,046	651	927	438	969	1,501	169	602	8,939
PTB-transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	150	884
Industries	70	9	40	93	42	70	-	34	17	41	14	453	250
Other	x	80	1	57	60	72	1	3	18	108	3	185	588
Total	1,846	1,085	657	3,025	1,312	2,298	928	775	1,937	1,678	5,661	3,556	24,757
GRAND TOTAL	4,164	2,452	1,777	4,233	2,269	3,526	1,096	3,110	2,528	2,334	6,446	5,403	39,335

x = Less than $500
Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISBURSEMENTS
1341 Monthly
(thous. of dollars)

Purpose	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Gov't													
Budget	299	527	399	202	488	176	467	200	421	535	652	460	4,826
Debt													
Service	-	88	1,533	35	35	101	1,554	89	-	-	-	1,980	5,417
Monopolies	-	88	10	285	675	x	1	275	x	x	73	5	1,402
Ariana	139	112	81	148	266	40	1	38	x	90	64	31	1,011
Industries	5	159	63	217	219	11	110	20	94	306	12	141	1,357
Other	18	34	198	133	28	35	19	42	316	261	139	125	1,348
Total	461	1,009	2,284	1,021	1,711	363	2,152	664	832	1,193	[illegible]	2,742	15,360
Bilateral.													
Gov't													
Budget	648	-	280	317	501	862	457	328	192	1,523	272	765	6,145
Debt													
Service	-	112	37	1,478	-	632	43	-	-	-	-	5,002	7,304
Monopolies	608	354	488	774	1,811	667	390	1,061	335	765	101	1,232	8,586
PTB-transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	100	241	1,041
Industries	44	171	189	200	26	31	299	204	7	76	261	285	1,794
Other	-	3	-	57	18	4	38	41	x	78	-	149	388
Total	1,300	641	994	2,826	2,356	2.196	1,227	1,635	535	3.142	734	7,673	25,259
GRAND TOTAL	1,761	1,650	3,278	3,846	4,067	2,559	3,379	2,299	1,367	4,335	1,673	10,415	40,619

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISBURSEMENTS

1342 Monthly

(thous. of dollars)

Purpose	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Gov't Budget	141	980	248	228	997	292	326	545	518	416	362	1,047	6,100
Debt Service	-	1,626	-	35	-	-	-	1,638	-	115	81	-	3,495
Monopolies	100	-	262	12	-	50	50	3	-	322	110	333	1,242
Ariana	25	264	21	274	42	47	154	161	-	31	105	125	1,249
Industries	1	145	75	232	51	44	41	19	167	323	46	73	1,217
Other	14	16	39	117	134	37	48	114	221	138	185	133	1,196
Total	281	3,031	644	897	1,224	471	619	2,480	906	1,346	890	1,712	14,501
Bilateral:													
Gov't Budget	6	268	315	260	118	73	227	545	177	448	374	733	3,544
Debt Service	-	202	-	414	-	2,133	-	-	-	-	3,125	2,288	8,162
Monopolies	39	1,171	705	545	873	363	743	532	205	1,284	359	514	7,333
PTB-transit	-	100	100	100	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	=	500
Industries	-	14	39	88	83	-	302	99	178	128	144	578	1,653
Other	32	66	38	-	264	-	21	-	-	19	15	94	549
Total	77	1,820	1,197	1,407	1,337	2,669	1,294	1,276	559	1,879	4,016	4,206	21,737
GRAND TOTAL	358	4,852	1,842	2,304	2,561	3,139	1,912	3,756	1,465	3,226	4,906	5,917	36,238

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

OFFICIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE DISBURSEMENTS

1343 Monthly

(thous. of dollars)

Purpose	Hamal	Saur	Jawza	Sara.	Assad	Sunb.	Mizan	Akrab	Qaws	Jady	Dalwa	Hoot	TOTAL
Multilateral:													
Gov't													
Budget	62	731	328	245	853	402	486	552	215	316	355	649	5,194
Debt													
Service	1,633	99	83	130	82	-	100	1,550	79	229	35	50	4,071
Monopolies	226	66	46	-	949	13	-	83	7	x	-	42	1,433
Ariana	42	42	127	110	99	15	50	50	65	203	85	171	1,058
Industries	54	126	46	224	76	232	120	48	102	36	18	450	1,534
Other	17	90	51	217	83	111	29	33	38	14	144	125	952
Total	2,034	1,155	680	930	2,143	773	784	2,316	505	798	637	1,486	14,244
Bilateral:													
Gov't													
Budget	-	1,069	210	127	278	677	90	819	30	323	304	333	3,583
Debt													
Service	-	93	-	-	10	37	-	-	5,606	-	-	4,723	4,863
Monopolies	444	1,075	1,396	690	714	676	185	2,667	1,182	1,400	518	660	11,111
PTB-transit	-	130	100	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	325
Industries	232	36	138	249	12	178	437	24	159	185	9	1,015	2,183
Other	-	8	2	160	-	175	66	3	110	-	157	109	750
Total	676	2,411	1,846	1,226	1,049	1,743	778	3,513	7,088	1,908	988	6,900	22,816
GRAND TOTAL	2,711	3,566	2,527	2,156	3,192	2,516	1,563	5,829	7,593	2,706	1,625	8,387	37,060

x = Less than $500

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

COMMODITY IMPORTS BY COUNTRY, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343 2/
Non-Project Imports 1/								
Bilateral:								
USSR	12,218	15,177	18,136	19,680	19,691	26,438	23,693	21,490
Czechoslovakia	2,050	2,401	4,275	3,773	3,898	5,082	4,443	3,646
Poland	329	63	331	202	308	652	903	469
China	-	-	26	82	76	166	299	352
Total	14,597	17,641	22,768	23,737	23,973	32,338	29,338	25,956
Multilateral:								
USA	12,043	10,978	8,069	5,837	8,350	6,602	11,590	
India	4,703	6,821	8,012	9,318	7,874	8,808	10,459	
Japan	8,131	11,180	7,449	5,623	5,008	7,412	8,650	
Pakistan	7,470	3,791	2,418	2,461	2,261	187	1,865	n.a.
Germany	1,594	2,440	2,344	3,154	3,620	4,005	3,852	
United Kingdom	1,213	1,652	1,388	1,830	1,016	1,415	1,961	
All Other	1,396	1,906	4,250	3,635	3,956	4,217	4,847	
Total	36,550	38,768	33,929	31,858	32,085	32,646	43,224	52,069 3/
TOTAL Non-Project Imports	51,147	56,409	56,697	55,595	56,058	64,984	72,562	78,025
Imports Financed by Development Project Loans and Grants								
Bilateral:								
USSR	6,489	15,105	18,938	24,699	32,915	40,390	36,540	43,680
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	920	1,120	1,500
Multilateral:								
USA 4/	2,515	6,925	6,695	7,615	13,920	9,870	12,455	11,200
Germany	-	-	-	-	2,225	4,200	1,600	6,543
Other	-	-	312	631	317	460	2,031	2,000
Total Imports:								
Bilateral	21,086	32,746	41,706	48,436	56,888	73,648	66,998	71,136
Multilateral	39,065	45,693	40,936	40,104	48,547	47,176	59,310	71,812
TOTAL	60,151	78,439	82,642	88,540	105,435	120,824	126;308	142,948

1/ Government and private imports of consumer and investment goods financed either commercially or by commodity assistance loans and grants

2/ 12th month partially estimated

3/ Including commodity assistance wheat estimated at $9,350 thous.

4/ Commodity imports are assumed to be 50% of total USA loans and grants

Sources: Bilateral - Da Afghanistan Bank; Multilateral - Ministry of Trade

Foreign Trade 12

EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND BALANCE OF TRADE, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

Exports	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Bilateral:								
USSR	16,344	15,866	19,856	12,827	18,566	26,678	20,479	18,902
Czechoslovakia	1,866	4,875	5,156	4,410	5,139	5,970	10,794	4,693
Poland	408	2	474	81	366	577	1,467	494
China	-	12	117	104	176	123	307	173
Total	18,618	20,754	25,603	17,421	24,247	33,348	33,045	24,262
Multilateral:								
USA	10,312	19,474	12,827	10,272	10,046	8,964	11,161	
India	11,764	11,226	10,813	6,860	5,150	7,964	9,068	
United Kingdom	8,952	6,024	9,191	7,660	8,696	7,567	9,450	n.a.
Germany	3,513	2,653	3,882	5,158	5,593	4,259	2,791	
Pakistan	2,461	2,631	3,832	4,741	1,414	-	3,910	
All Other Countries	757	1,049	1,702	1,208	3,190	3,950	4,434	
Total	37,759	33,057	42,247	35,899	34,089	32,704	40,814	45,401
TOTAL Exports	56,377	53,811	67,850	53,320	58,336	66,052	73,859	69,663
Excess of Exports Over Non-Project Imports								
Bilateral	4,021	3,113	2,835	-6,316	274	1,010	3,707	-1,694
Multilateral	1,209	-5,711	8,318	4,041	2,004	58	-2,410	-6,668
Total	5,230	-2,598	11,153	-2,275	2,278	1,068	1,297	-8,362
Excess of Exports Over Total Imports								
Bilateral	-2,468	-	-16,103	-31,015	-32,641	-40,300	-33,953	-46,874
Multilateral	-1,306	[illegible]	1,311	-4,205	-14,458	-14,472	-18,496	-26,411
Total	-3,774	-24,628	-14,792	-35,220	-47,099	-54,772	-52,449	-73,285

Source: Ministry of Trade

IMPORTS BY COMMODITY, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

		1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
	Non-Project Imports:								
	Wheat 1/	3,805	3,607	9,551	4,087	4,204	880	7,309	
	Sugar	3,064	3,065 1/	4,364 1/	3,572 1/	4,986 1/	3,553 1/	2,401 1/	
	Tea	1,850	2,800	3,196	3,260	2,908	3,736	3,713	
	Other Foods	287	659 1/	1,352 1/	1,114 1/	602	527	696	
	Tobacco and Tobacco Products	275	350	458	401	525	268	350	
	Petroleum Products	2,606	2,860 1/	5,348 1/	5,786 1/	7,358 1/	6,419 1/	7,237 1/	
	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	479	683	783	1,045	916	1,294	2,118	
	Other Chemical Products	555	1,126	586	657	573	569	2,785	
	Rubber Tires and Tubes	1,228	1,879	1,223	2,122	294	2,503	2,926	
	Cotton Fabrics	6,345	7,392	5,280	4,903	5,076	4,996	2,671	
	Fabrics Other Than Cotton	10,292	10,425	7,083	3,907	3,924	6,083	5,644	
Mfgr.	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Manu.	2,272	3,510	2,818	2,630	3,069	1,280	5,519	n.a.
Mfgr.	Metals and Metal Manu. n.e.s.	1,565	1,474	1,287	2,460	1,880	1,412	2,162	
	Non-Electrical Machinery	1,717	4,3312	932	1,721	581	543	671	
	Electric Machinery	1,130	840	728	1,874	732	1,157	1,361	
	Automobiles	3,811	517	462	1,937	1,524	1,193	2,115	
	Other Road Motor Vehicles		3,496	1,036	331	160	3,065 1/	1,806	
	Bicycles	174	176	357	451	255	133	255	
	Other Transport Equipment	3,239	1,220	763	2,021	1,415	1,156	1,202	
	Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment	170	568	230	547	338	663	777	
	Used Clothing	426	642	699	1,476	1,130	1,062	1,547	
	Footwear	1,041	479	1,168	1,294	1,203	1,418	1,490	
	Other Misc. Manufactured Articles	1,985	2,185	2,058	2,063	2,859	3,305 1/	3,749	
	All Other and Unknown 2/	2,831	2,125	4,935	5,936	9,546	17,769	12,058	
	Total Non-Project Imports	51,147	56,409	56,697	55,595	56,058	64,984	72,562	78,025
	Project Loan and Grant Imports	9,004	22,030	25,945	32,945	49,377	55,840	53,746	64,923
	TOTAL Imports	60,151	78,439	82,642	88,540	105,435	120,824	126,308	142,948

1/ Including commodity assistance imports

2/ Including timing and other differences between Ministry of Commerce and Central Bank data on imports from bilateral area

Source: Ministry of Trade except as otherwise explained

Foreign Trade 14

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY, ANNUAL
(thous. of dollars)

	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Casings	1,109	600	776	642	764	1,251	1,715	
Fresh Fruit	4,893	5,136	4,686	5,231	2,197	1,699	2,895	
Dried Fruit and Nuts	9,222	9,743	11,040	7,536	8,734	14,909	11,524	
Fresh and Dried Vegetables	195	16	38	18	11	16	227	
Oil Seeds	1,532	1,118	857	1,258	1,310	2,165	3,449	
Hides and Skins	860	846	1,440	1,041	1,080	1,427	2,166	
Karakul Skins	15,358	12,454	17,379	13,861	15,259	11,928	16,834	n.a.
Other Fur Skins	264	157	271	157	291	285	483	
Wool	7,413	7,073	9,712	7,015	6,111	7,612	7,415	
Raw Cotton	12,672	5,751	7,666	4,818	8,318	8,428	12,637	
Medicinal Herbs	565	678	763	497	192	751	994	
Carpets and Rugs	4,522	2,681	5,452	7,204	8,603	7,608	6,411	
All Other 1/	-2,228	7,558	7,770	4,042	5,466	7,973	7,109	
TOTAL	56,377	53,811	67,850	53,320	58,336	66,052	73,859	69,663

1/ Including timing and other differences between Central Bank and Ministry of Trade bilateral trade figures

Source: Ministry of Trade and Da Afghanistan Bank

BAZAAR FREE MARKET EXCHANGE RATES
Monthly Averages for Dollar Checks & Drafts
(afghanis per dollar)

Month	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Hamal	51.1	43.4	43.1	47.7	50.5	56.0
Saur	50.6	43.3	42.2	51.8	51.6	57.2
Jawza	53.9	40.1	42.0	51.8	50.6	59.0
Saratan	46.0	38.6	42.3	53.6	50.1	61.7
Assad	44.6	40.0	42.0	53.3	50.0	61.2
Sumbula	43.7	40.1	41.5	53.9	50.0	62.2
Mizan	43.2	38.2	41.9	53.1	49.6	63.3
Akrab	43.1	38.6	41.8	54.1	49.6	66.4
Qaws	46.7	39.7	45.1	55.7	50.6	65.8
Jady	49.2	43.5	46.6	55.2	52.2	68.5
Dalwa	45.1	41.3	45.9	53.1	55.2	70.4
Hoot	41.9	42.5	47.2	50.2	55.5	72.2
ANNUAL AVERAGE	46.6	40.8	43.5	52.8	51.3	63.7

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade 16

CENTRAL BANK UNOFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE 1/
(afghanis per dollar)

	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Hamal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43.5	45.30	50.32	50.33
Saur						43.0	45.30	50.32	50.33
Jawza						43.0	51.67	50.33	51.57
Saretan						43.0	51.67	50.33	56.75
Asad						43.0	52.67	50.33	59.90
Sumbula						44.0	52.67	50.33	59.43
Mizan						44.1	52.70	49.30	61.09
Akrab						44.2	53.43	49.30	61.09
Qaws						46.7	54.35	50.19	61.09
Jady						48.7	54.92	50.33	64.42
Dalwa						47.3	52.90	50.33	64.42
Hoot						48.1	50.55	50.33	64.42
ANNUAL AVERAGE	54.13	53.62	53.57	45.10	39.08	41.62	50.39	50.14	58.74

1/ Average of daily central bank unofficial buying and selling rates for convertible dollar transactions

Sources: Ministry of Trade

Industry 1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1341	1342	1343
Cotton Textiles	mill. meters	36.8	36.0	53.5
Cotton Yarn (for sale) 1/	thous. bundles	163.3	208.6	169.3
Woolen Textiles	thous. meters	191.0	189.5	190.0
Rayon Textiles	thous. meters	237.6	338.0	651.0
Ginned Cotton	thous. tons	21.1	23.6	31.3
Cement	thous. tons	59.1	103.0	141.2
Electricity Generated	thous. kwh	158.1	131.7	n.a.
Flour	thous. tons	29.8	47.9	43.7
Casings	thous.	115.7	310.7	202.6
Vegetable Oil	thous. tons	2.4	2.4	2.5
Soap	mill. cakes	2.0	1.9	1.7
Shoes	thous. pairs	25.2	57.5	52.9

1/ One bundle equals 10 pounds (4.53 kg.)

Industry 2

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1341	1342	1343
Salt	thous. tons	31.6	31.7	22.0
Coal	thous. tons	84.4	99.2	112.9
Lapis Lazuli	thous. tons	7.5	10.3	5.0

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries

Transportation 1

ACTIVITIES OF ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

	1340	1341	1342	1343
Kilometers Flown (thous.)	2,885	1,705	2,667	2,859
Passengers Flown	41,208	28,770	30,261	32,664
Passenger/Kilometers (thous.)	35,738	22,272	31,073	39,161
Available Seat/ Kilometers (thous.)	70,125	74,793	75,998	87,065
Percent Utilization	51%	30%	41%	45%
Total Ton/Kilometers (thous.)	9,495	8,742	3,965	7,121
Baggage	3,419	2,601	2,796	3,624
Cargo	6,025	6,102	1,156	3,470
Mail	50	28	12	27
Available Ton/ Kilometers	17,021	14,203	12,286	11,414
Percent Utilization	56%	62%	32%	62%

Source: Ariana Afghan Airlines

Communications 1

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES

Class of Post Office	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Central	33	37	37	38	38	38
City Branches	10	10	10	10	10	10
Airport	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frontier	5	7	7	7	7	7
Rural	112	155	155	155	155	155
Provincial	178	131	131	130	130	130
TOTAL	342	344	344	344	344	344

Communications 2

ACTIVITIES OF POST OFFICES 1/

Type of Mail (thous. of pieces)	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Letters	2,714	2,761	3,043	4,271	4,646	4,862
Postcards	7	3	7	6	104	157
Newspapers	377	1,061	1,536	601	2,431	2,141
Parcels	2	5	5	7	12	16
Documents	1	7	4	2	3	1
Samples	2	-	1	1	6	4
TOTAL	3,105	3,839	4,589	4,888	7,262	7,181

1/ Does not include incoming foreign mail

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications 3

TELEPHONE SERVICE
(revenue in thous. of afghanis)

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Official Service						
Number of Phones	1,706	2,133	2,223	2,404	2,667	2,798
Revenue	842	1,749	3,259	3,000	3,217	3,350
Private Service						
Number of Phones	3,396	3,573	3,776	4,313	5,334	5,613
Revenue	1,582	3,076	4,452	5,904	7,051	6,790
Trunk Calls						
Revenue	1,135	1,762	2,594	2,870	3,168	3,741
Other Revenue 1/	1,317	916	832	2,508	1,390	1,254
Total Number Phones 2/	5,316	5,911	6,238	6,929	8,239	8,683
Total Revenue	4,877	7,503	11,136	14,282	14,826	15,135

1/ Includes revenue from repair services and sale of telephone equipment
2/ Includes company service equipment

Source: Ministry of Communications

Communications 4

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Number of Telegraph Offices	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29	29
Number of Messages (thous.)						
Incoming	231	234	212	225	213	191
Outgoing	202	203	197	200	187	215
Total Telegraph Revenues (thous. of afs)	10,955	11,164	13,828	11,930	18,225	18,772

Source: Ministry of Communications

Education 1

SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND GRADUATES

Type of School	Schools						Students					
	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Village												
Male	591	628	693	723	855	902	25,670	32,505	39,463	45,405	58,126	61,087
Female	23	67	95	97	134	135	1,091	1,597	4,659	4,753	7,431	8,064
Primary												
Male	369	409	465	469	486	539	108,972	123,220	145,241	159,791	178,287	202,406
Female	31	47	68	73	82	88	14,145	18,342	23,735	28,405	33,160	36,604
Secondary												
Male	25	32	43	49	68	91	5,680	6,936	8,748	10,777	14,006	17,675
Female	8	8	9	11	15	20	1,606	2,059	3,431	3,083	3,295	4,149
Senior High												
Male	13	15	16	17	18	21	1,679	1,855	2,287	2,297	2,730	3,458
Female	3	4	6	7	7	7	353	486	628	818	819	1,070
Vocational												
Male	30	27	30	33	51	53	4,897	4,895	6,122	7,773	9,494	9,858
Female	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	345	405
University Faculties												
Male	8	9	9	10	10	11	1,397	1,522	1,751	1,759	2,032	2,541
Female	2	2	-	1	1	1	106	157	236	284	472	585
TOTAL (excluding University faculties)	1,093	1,238	1,426	1,480	1,718	1,860	164,093	191,895	234,314	263,102	307,693	344,776
Male	1,028	1,111	1,247	1,291	1,478	1,606	146,898	169,411	201,861	226,043	262,643	294,484
Female	65	127	179	189	240	254	17,195	22,484	32,453	37,059	45,050	50,292

1/ Included with Senior High Schools

Source: Ministry of Education

Type of School	Teachers 1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	Graduates 1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Village												
Male	584	600	692	719	874	933	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,159	7,233	9,213
Female	22	64	95	96	133	142	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	307	609	1,065
Primary												
Male	2,589	2,667	2,864	2,947	3,365	3,841	7,930	8,656	9,658	10,574	12,333	14,054
Female	239	264	412	492	599	665	732	934	1,594	1,293	1,417	2,152
Secondary												
Male	263	343	306	364	283	326	1,027	1,290	1.400	1,595	2,060	2,375
Female	67	134	46	58	21	45	209	286	396	298	456	666
Senior High												
Male	348	332	524	512	519	603	368	441	448	480	597	658
Female	194	219	297	320	297	333	66	85	92	153	175	286
Vocational												
Male	381	404	442	477	530	698	710	830	907	1,359	958	1,485
Female	-	24	20	26	22	29	-	-	-	57	529	78
University Faculties												
Male	236	215	300	406	430	481	208	186	223	286	286	300
Female	n.a.	n.a.	3	8	18	22	-	-	6	14	38	36
TOTAL (excluding University faculties)	4,687	5,051	5,698	6,011	6,643	7,615	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,275	26,367	32,002
Male	4.165	4,346	4.828	5,019	5,571	6,401	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,167	23,181	27,785
Female	522	705	870	992	1,072	1,214	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,108	3,186	4,217

1/ Included with Senior High Schools
Source: Ministry of Education

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS BY PROVINCE

	Schools						Teachers		
Province	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1388	1339	1340
Kabul 1/									
Male	159	148	156	158	177	182	1,355	1,391	1,508
Female	25	28	35	37	46	51	377	461	533
Kandahar									
Male	72	49	72	85	112	133	247	222	328
Female	2	3	8	9	14	6	14	19	29
Herat									
Male	102	85	93	96	105	111	435	358	373
Female	5	10	15	14	17	17	43	51	56
Mazar									
Male	72	84	82	89	91	100	226	221	235
Female	3	7	13	12	14	14	17	28	49
Kataghan									
Male	82	100	111	67	80	73	293	316	313
Female	4	15	15	13	12	13	24	44	48
Nangarhar									
Male	128	131	144	148	150	150	471	514	62
Female	1	8	17	18	23	28	4	15	2
Pakhtia									
Male	50	61	82	79	97	109	174	201	222
Female	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	3	2
Parwan									
Male	81	78	81	87	92	100	285	300	294
Female	11	15	21	22	27	25	14	19	35
Ghazni									
Male	47	58	64	64	77	88	142	175	167
Female	1	4	6	7	9	11	2	5	8
Girishk									
Male	48	69	61	62	72	77	75	87	91
Female	1	3	2	2	3	4	-	8	4
Farah									
Male	46	57	64	62	69	75	116	129	151
Female	1	7	8	8	8	10	2	9	13
Maimana									
Male	48	52	50	59	63	70	148	146	153
Female	6	14	18	20	25	25	15	25	30
Badakhshan									
Male	59	61	68	68	79	92	116	115	135
Female	1	5	6	6	8	10	7	10	15
Shiberghan									
Male	34	43	46	48	57	62	82	91	102
Female	3	5	6	6	7	9	3	6	12
Ghorat									
Male	2/	10	34	33	41	51	2/	17	51
Female	2/	-	-	1	9	10	2/	-	-
Bamian									
Male	3/	20	22	23	35	44	3/	52	53
Female	3/	2	6	4	7	8	3/	2	6
Orozgan									
Male	4/	5	17	20	29	40	4/	11	25
Female	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2
Taluqan									
Male	-	-	-	49	52	49	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	6	8	10	-	-	-
TOTAL									
Male	1,028	1,111	1,247	1,291	1,478	1,606	4,165	4,346	4,828
Female	65	127	179	189	240	254	522	705	870

1/ Not including Kabul University

2/ Included with Herat and Kabul

Source: Ministry of Education

			Students					
1341	1342	1343	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
1,527	1,677	2,052	42,968	48,542	53,504	59,742	66,316	74,706
599	660	772	11,868	14,833	17,341	19,698	21,927	24,361
338	354	430	8,689	7,721	10,288	10,602	13,816	16,381
29	42	50	606	639	979	1,215	1,495	1,610
392	445	521	10,484	12,209	14,138	14,752	17,740	18,155
65	72	73	1,370	1,695	2,375	2,844	3,357	3,233
221	268	301	9,374	9,347	12,821	15,398	15,914	16,755
60	68	67	754	1,047	1,998	2,664	2,855	3,215
223	302	294	13,303	16,708	19,976	13,012	15,292	14,894
44	17	16	750	1,308	2,019	2,193	2,124	2,829
670	598	656	16,753	17,925	21,075	22,953	22,998	31,912
25	22	49	202	495	1,198	900	2,780	3,121
251	218	249	7,069	8,698	10,887	13,220	16,024	18,961
4	3	4	-	31	89	68	141	161
303	329	428	11,374	12,231	13,997	16,100	17,644	18,071
42	44	65	602	940	1,514	1,993	2,441	2,221
162	217	234	5,161	6,306	7,607	8,737	10,871	12,320
12	10	18	88	123	371	548	706	890
126	169	183	3,617	4,373	5,880	6,940	11,480	9,747
6	9	6	-	60	137	208	306	328
147	165	164	4,192	4,926	5,586	6,808	7,830	8,403
15	14	13	51	120	404	546	670	825
153	210	231	6,022	6,934	7,506	8,810	10,361	11,874
41	43	36	591	721	1,709	2,102	2,954	3,392
130	142	160	3,708	5,159	6,451	7,248	9,086	10,986
14	16	4	133	194	514	631	780	1,126
99	124	104	4,184	5,510	6,041	6,979	9,480	9,926
15	21	6	180	177	538	699	1,100	1,200
50	69	137	2/	872	2,588	3,236	4,244	5,255
1	8	13	2/	n.a.	-	18	276	433
56	102	73	3/	1,950	2,104	2,620	2,925	3,384
6	11	9	3/	101	220	257	387	439
35	59	62	4/	4/	1,412	1,445	2,392	3,645
4	3	3	-	-	47	106	140	158
136	123	122	-	-	-	7,441	8,230	9,109
10	9	10	-	-	-	369	611	750
5,019	5,571	6,401	146,898	169,411	201,861	226,043	262,643	294,484
992	1,072	1,214	17,195	22,484	32,453	37,059	45,050	50,292

3/ Included with Parwan and Kabul   4/ Included with Kandahar

KABUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND GRADUATES
by Faculty

Faculty:	Students						Graduates					
	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Medicine	357	571	440	372	644	565	32	34	46	61	69	74
Law	307	246	264	311	396	489	57	32	38	58	60	49
Science 1/	295	185	407	341	204	456	24	28	25	32	28	27
Literature 1/	205	253	366	352	369	362	31	32	46	45	76	67
Theology	96	79	83	88	86	90	24	20	18	24	14	13
Agriculture	76	101	131	140	137	166	13	7	23	28	25	23
Engineering	86	112	132	174	209	238	-	8	12	6	17	27
Economics	81	120	136	168	266	298	27	25	21	27	25	33
Pharmacy	-	12	28	40	75	67	-	-	-	11	10	10
Home Economics	-	-	-	20	30	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	37	88	229	-	-	-	-	-	13
Nangarhar Medical	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,503	1,679	1,987	2,043	2,504	3,126	208	186	229	292	324	336

1/ Including women

Source: Ministry of Education

Education 4

EDUCATION SUMMARY

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Number of Elementary and Secondary:						
Schools	1,093	1,238	1,426	1,480	1,718	1,860
Students	164,093	191,895	234,314	263,102	307,693	344,776
Teachers	4,687	5,051	5,698	6.011	6,643	7,615
Kabul University:						
Students	1,503	1,679	1,987	2,043	2.504	3,126
Teachers	236	215	303	414	448	503
Full-time	151	181	206	264	329	380
Temporary	49	10	61	39	56	59
Foreign	36	24	36	111	63	64

Source: Ministry of Education

Health 1

POPULATION INOCULATED AGAINST MALARIA
(thous. of persons)

Province	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Kabul and Parwan	211	188	185	243	57	170
Mazar	88	75	134	140	165	275
Baghlan	61	61e	195	215	262	262e
Taluqan	78	75	168	178	183	271
Badakhshan	39	48	-	121	140	175
Fariyab	-	-	-	-	-	196
Kandahar	174	223	120	263	357	357e
Herat	163	162	113	201	222	225
Girishk	217	219	281	218	271	291
Farah	43	55	43	67	175	195
Ghazni	-	-	106	98	234	232
Nangarhar	477	484	496	508	508e	517
Paktia	191	259	280	246	546	583

Health 2

QUANTITY OF VACCINES PRODUCED
(thous. c.c., except as noted)

Vaccine	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Small Pox (thous. doses)	1,450	1,620	2,024	2,576	2,855	1,853
Cholera	4	1,610	2,750	75	60	124
Typhus	280	130	260	295	310	134
Rabies for Humans	24	31	31	44	46	4
Rabies for Animals	1	1	1	2	2	1

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Health 3

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE CASES IN HOSPITALS

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Small Pox	440	132	150	219	488	297
Typhus	41	2	6	13	48	-
Chicken Pox	9,510	910	3,305	1,460	879	863
Whooping Cough	364	585	1,576	974	1,082	1,871
Bacillic Dysentery	3,006	3,873	7,957	4,313	5,513	8,884
Amoebic Dysentery	343	103	893	271	421	259
Typhoid	425	560	745	576	472	535
Diptheria	120	56	94	100	221	242
Influenza	1,184	1,686	762	590	266	121

Health 4

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Persons Examined	15,987	20,396	23,928	30,000	52,000	64,502
Persons Inoculated	4,404	8,205	4,304	15,200	17,110	34,280
Cases Diagnosed	2,438	3,705	2,624	5,630	9,200	16,276
Laboratory Examinations	2,430	1,225	1,585	1,790	2,445	3,130
Persons Under Treatment	732	945	1,009	1,080	1,870	1,940
Persons Cured	320	430	721	799	850	975

Source: Ministry of Public Health

MEDICAL INSTITUTE PERSONNEL

Occupation	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Technical:						
Physicians	193	201	245	320	342	384
Asst. Physicians	48	69	69	78	43	43
Foreign Physicians	10	10	3	6	18	30
Foreign Asst.	1	-	3	4	2	1
Male Nurses	200	144	269	249	367	399
Female Nurses	71	83	70	176	115	190
Asst. Nurses	12	94	107	117	198	287
Pharmacists	42	n.a.	46	180	189	192
Compounders	82	141	11	106	120	164
Laboratory Technicians	26	43	35	29	35	60
Laboratory Asst.	27	15	15	29	33	28
Technicians	31	30	15	26	34	44
Innoculators	39	123	144	188	382	453
Surgery Asst.	62	80	87	86	73	85
Sanitorium Technicians	6	28	22	61	56	68
Mechanics	27	36	36	35	38	48
Midwives	90	49	84	95	93	102
Asst. Dentists	12	11	10	36	38	43
Dental Advisors	9	11	15	15	-	-
Radiographers	-	-	8	7	4	7
Non-Technical:						
Administrative	765	586	595	841	856	1,108
Storekeepers	162	97	299	131	142	178
Bearers	1,408	273	333	414	419	562
Others	675	371	1,036	1,085	1,107	1,164

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Health 6

MEDICAL FACILITIES BY PROVINCE

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Kabul						
Hospitals	9	11	12	14	16	17
Doctors	144	134	137	257	300	361
Beds	919	914	998	1,009	1,147	1,421
Pharmacies	8	57	54	67	67	57
Laboratories 1/	10	17	15	15	15	16
Kandahar						
Hospitals	5	4	4	4	4	5
Doctors	8	11	11	8	8	8
Beds	110	110	110	110	110	110
Pharmacies	5	18	18	19	20	25
Laboratories 1/	2	2	2	2	2	2
Herat						
Hospitals	7	6	6	6	6	6
Doctors	6	11	12	5	9	9
Beds	135	120	120	120	120	120
Pharmacies	7	23	23	24	25	32
Laboratories 1/	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mazar						
Hospitals	6	4	4	4	4	4
Doctors	5	10	8	7	8	8
Beds	70	80	80	80	80	80
Pharmacies	6	11	11	11	10	12
Laboratories 1/	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kataghan						
Hospitals	6	7	6	6	6	6
Doctors	4	4	6	7	9	9
Beds	75	100	85	85	85	85
Pharmacies	6	16	16	16	16	16
Laboratories 1/	1	1	4	2	2	2
Nangarhar						
Hospitals	6	6	6	6	6	6
Doctors	7	9	9	7	8	9
Beds	90	90	90	90	90	90
Pharmacies	6	8	8	8	8	10
Laboratories 1/	2	2	2	2	2	2

(continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES BY PROVINCE

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Maimana						
Hospitals	1	2	2	3	2	2
Doctors	3	5	9	3	3	4
Beds	35	40	40	40	40	40
Pharmacies	1	3	4	3	3	4
Laboratories 1/	2	2	2	2	2	2
Shiberghan						
Hospitals	1	1	1	2	1	1
Doctors	1	4	6	3	2	2
Beds	15	15	15	25	25	25
Pharmacies	1	-	1	2	2	3
Ghorat						
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	1	1
Doctors	-	3	2	1	1	1
Beds	-	15	15	15	15	15
Pharmacies	-	-	1	1	1	1
Orozgan						
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	1	1
Doctors	-	-	2	1	1	1
Beds	-	10	10	15	15	15
Pharmacies	-	-	1	1	1	1
Bamian						
Hospitals	-	1	1	1	1	1
Doctors	-	1	4	1	1	1
Beds	-	15	15	15	15	15
Pharmacies	-	-	1	1	1	1
Taluqan						
Hospitals	-	-	1	1	1	1
Doctors	-	-	6	1	2	2
Beds	-	-	10	15	15	15
Pharmacies	-	-	1	1	1	1

(continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES BY PROVINCE

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
Paktia						
Hospitals	4	4	5	5	5	5
Doctors	3	8	12	5	7	[illegible]
Beds	70	70	85	85	85	85
Pharmacies	4	5	5	6	6	[illegible]
Laboratories 1/	1	1	2	2	2	[illegible]
Parwan						
Hospitals	2	2	2	3	3	3
Doctors	2	6	6	4	3	5
Beds	35	35	40	50	50	50
Pharmacies	2	5	2	5	7	[illegible]
Laboratories 1/	1	2	2	2	2	2
Ghazni						
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	2	2
Doctors	3	5	7	3	3	3
Beds	35	35	40	40	40	40
Pharmacies	2	5	6	6	7	7
Laboratories 1/	1	2	2	2	2	2
Girishk						
Hospitals	-	1	2	2	2	2
Doctors	5	3	3	6	5	4
Beds	15	15	31	15	15	15
Pharmacies	-	2	2	4	1	3
Laboratories 1/	1	1	3	2	2	2
Farah						
Hospitals	2	2	2	2	2	2
Doctors	3	3	5	2	3	4
Beds	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pharmacies	2	2	2	2	2	2
Laboratories	-	-	-	1	1	1
Badakshan						
Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1
Doctors	2	3	5	3	2	2
Beds	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pharmacies	1	1	1	1	1	1

(continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES BY PROVINCE

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343
TOTALS						
Hospitals	52	56	59	64	64	66
Doctors	196	220	250	324	375	441
Beds	1,654	1,714	1,834	1,859	1,997	2,271
Pharmacies	51	156	157	180	179	192
Laboratories[1]	25	34	38	36	36	37